

s is urged as a Americans, it might all. naval officer of a and, after the American sailors image does seem anese port.

ears since Perry de by Americans. f saying that modern civil

t put it, their hin Americans wo ese is on" ed" o civil iver d uled r whe rmit empire.

eight years, how en periods when effective disguise ivilization. Four anese industrial- agnates became four more ac- ould place

amended: "Pte. Juggins has per- mission to proceed to Blankingham." At the time I thought this a highly improbable story. Now I know that it must have been true.

Military etiquette insists that all personnel should "proceed," from generals in staff cars touring their commands down to A. T. S. clerks going on foot to report at the Central Centre, or, in words, to

for target and gunnery practice, then back to the Roads.

On June 13, 1898, we left for the south coast of Cuba, with the ship Celtic in convoy with supplies for Sampson's fleet.

There were no tea parties aboard the Dixie and no other nonsense aboard. The Dixie never was in or until after the war was over

been taught to fight this country.

5. No Negro representation on the Board of Education to help shape the school policy of the many thousand Negro children enrolled in our city schools. Even the Negro director of city Negro schools is so rated that he is excluded from the executive sessions of the Education.

6. Denial of the various parties

heart of the m on Midway Isl Midway is r Island and East Middle Brooks the reference w 1892. Here is th by the superc Norah Creina, "I climbed i on the board, hat ring of c breakers and t hey inclosed. began to show covered, rolling a glittering e or a mil y east an w chann r these, there screamed and twinkling sea the black by fa The source b pean impressio tain Cook's Kinn

SCRAPBOOK NEWS



4. Denied education, stages, specially in professional and post-graduate schools, which today give and To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In The Sun today we find a photo of a hated American who says the are not guiltless. read by nd ach to lotic a ma man- dirty d look d such d. Our Frenchman and F approve and say: ing that through e part of the fr st day of deliv his is the se ion, which Nazi terror eighteen ul strat rom the a people, who Vichy Government or w France under General de Gaulle only are pleased and approve the seiz- ing of French ships, but their hope and wish is that the friends of Lafay- ette will also be able to seize quickly the French navy. The spirit of Lafayette and Washing- s and very strongly. Of German press and radio in d unoccupied France will one all along) do its y and poise exp you ar ship will yo a poison lowed in France. If under pressur pressure there has b will be, the strangle- ment should superficial appear sid- ing with the Axis, let us remember the Damocles' sword, still hanging the head of immortal Franc was not lost faith in Laf Washington; she is d awaiting once join I dest emb ships ion of not rld. making these lights inguish these lights, these who are no

Protea is ugly derivative, is equally indispensable. But I was lucky enough to be present when our who tries to lure down my name embarrass is staff as we king sherry hear. Nunn" bay thinly "I say a Nuts-Nuts e to lunch. after that but to for lunch, since when not been so keen on the nice- ties of signal procedure.

Army language has about it a full-bodied Johnsonian flavor. recent post-mortem of an ex- e of the umpires said, "All ming out of the quarry + when he came based it to the quar casua

ould op- ical situ- al phrases st, present, summon as- o the wretch iety of inter- with impunity, shout "Help. Police!" blow his whistle, raise a riot, or run five

companion of exists both in t might, there- walls of Thebes and of the only en in se." managed know it! But as soon as the sanction of higher authority, that holy oil, is forthcoming, then out ra+ erbal orders, clear an move.

The Dixie had no guns throwing thirteen-pound shells, but did have ten six-inch guns that shot a 110-pound projectile and also six six-pounders

3. Poor no To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: the present time we, as American citizens, are ever anxious and praying for the succ of the Allied powers over the ag- nce our country is compos nation and sho

I am an American and the Negro race. I would like out to the general public some of the undemocratic treatments that I and all other members of my group now re-

lowed in France. If under pressur pressure there has b will be, the strangle- ment should superficial appear sid- ing with the Axis, let us remember the Damocles' sword, still hanging the head of immortal Franc was not lost faith in Laf Washington; she is d awaiting once join I dest emb ships ion of not rld. making these lights inguish these lights, these who are no

claim We, as Am life. I am an American and the Negro race. I would like out to the general public some of the undemocratic treatments that I and all other members of my group now re-

child would be income between no event would credit per fami lease the family ch tax a the



Quezon, Philippine President, Dies; Osmena Is Sworn In as Successor

By The Associated Press.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Manuel Quezon, 65, exiled President of the Philippine Commonwealth, died today at his summer home here.

Cause of death was given as pulmonary tuberculosis, from which Mr. Quezon suffered for years. At his bedside when death came, at 10:05 A. M., were his widow and two daughters, Maria Rurora and Maria Zenaida, and one son, Manuel Jr. Also present were members of his official family, all of whom escaped with the President and his family in a submarine Feb. 20, 1942, as the Philippines fell to the Japanese.

Plans for burial were not completed tonight, but it was indicated services would be held in Washington.

Mr. Quezon, who came here late

in the spring from Asheville, N. C., originally was scheduled to step down from the Presidency last Nov. 15, but Congress voted to extend his term until civil government is restored to the islands.

Mr. Quezon was considered almost a symbol of freedom to his people. In several exchanges of notes with President Roosevelt, he pledged the loyalty of the Philippine people to the United States.

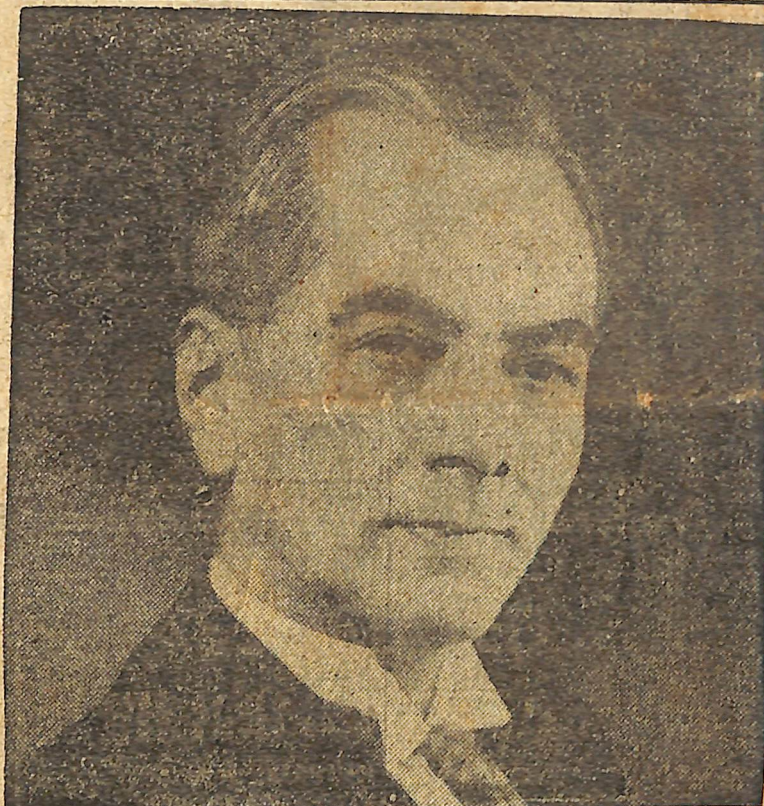
Despite his illness, the fiery little President continued to take part in plans for establishment of an independent Philippine republic and make the necessary arrangements with the United States.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Phil-

Continued on Page 4

Father of Philippine Freedom



The Late President Manuel L. Quezon

QUEZON REMAINED LOYAL TO THE U. S.

RAF Works on Target in France
Over Monday night the Royal Air Force's heavy bombers attacked two supply depots for the German flying bombs, one near Rheims, which is 125 miles east of the robot-launching sites in Pas de Calais, and also a number of the robot emplacements. Before dawn British "heavies" also smashed at German naval forces at Le Harve, where the Bomber Command has previously wrecked many Nazi E-boats. The Bomber Command lost four planes Monday night.

Progress in the air campaign against Nazi oil supplies was made in the success of Saturday's Eighth Air Force attack on the Leuna synthetic plants at Merseburg, near Leipzig, and on targets at Bremen, headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Force reported. The bombing was good despite solid cloud necessitating pathfinder technique.

At Bremen two buildings of an oil refinery were razed and shipping and submarine yards, repair, assembly and engineering shops were damaged. Rail lines serving the port of Bremen were cut in thirty-two places.

The Leuna plants at Merschberg were believed put out of commission temporarily as a result of the attack. Distillation units, injected equipment and phosphate, calcium nitrate, ammonium and formaldehyde units were damaged, according to Allied reconnaissance experts.

The British Air Ministry reported that the Germans lost at least 129,000 tons of oil as a result of the two recent RAF attacks on the storage depot at Donges, near St Nazaire.

Fighters, fighter-bombers and medium bombers of the British Second Tactical Air Force, commanded by Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, flew nearly 27,000

[cat's.]

background were bombed yesterday by about 750 heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force escorted by more than 1,000 fighter planes.

The flying Fortresses and Liberators also bombed robot bases in northern France and a variety of other military targets in the vicinity of Paris and throughout central France.

In nearly all cases the bombing was visual, although the day began badly for flying operations with low cloud obscuring objectives in northwestern France.

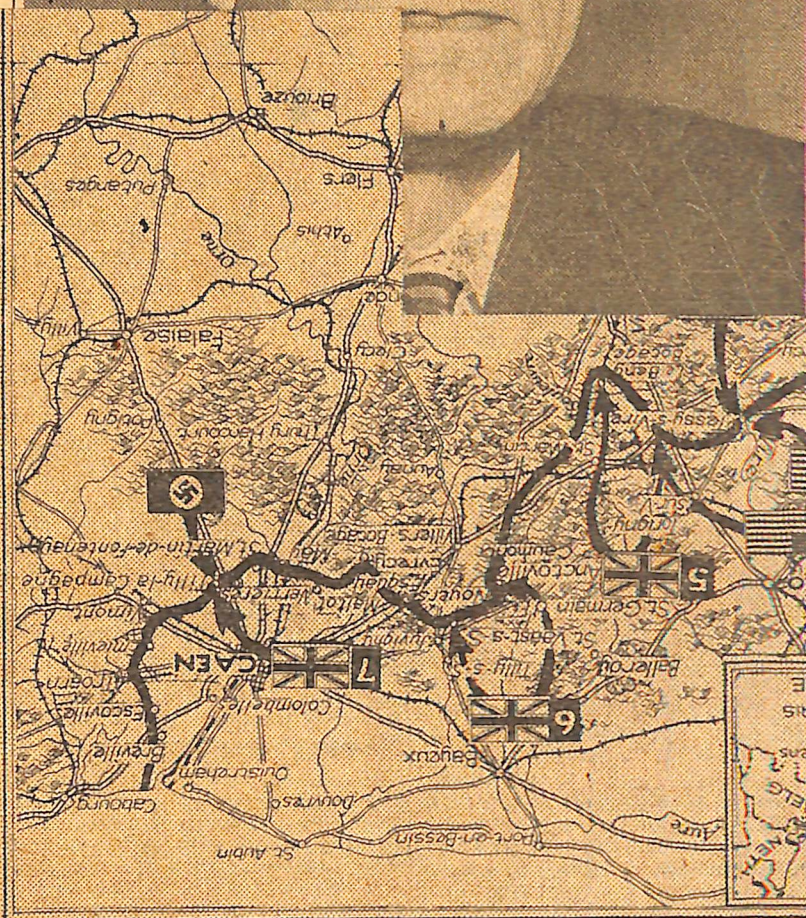
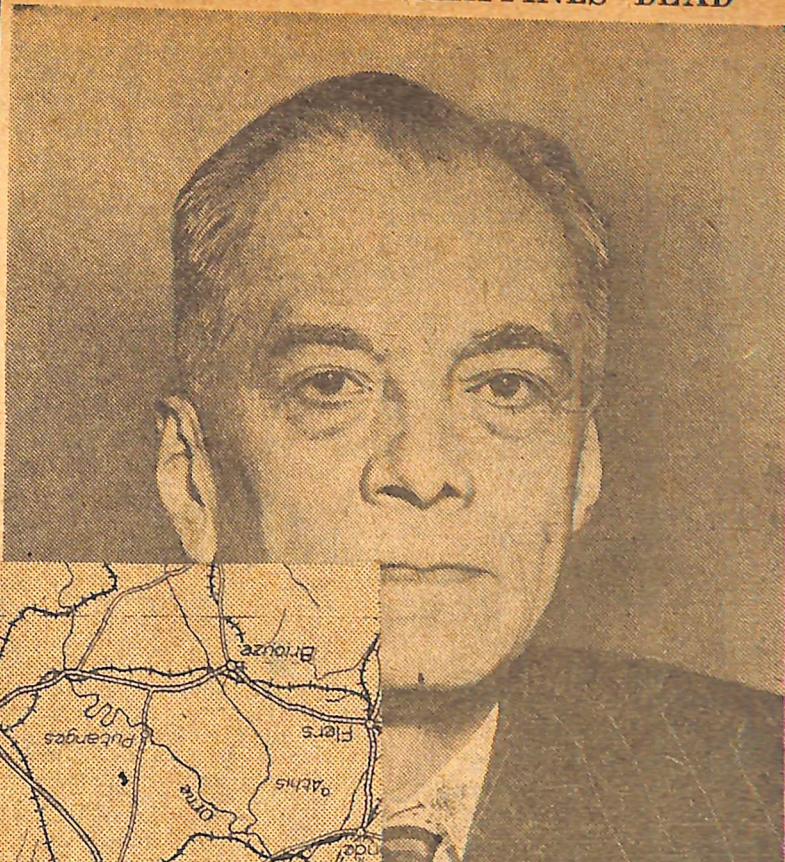
The bombers destroyed at least six Nazi planes on the ground in the airframe attacks.

No enemy air opposition was met; German ground batteries threw up fire on varying intensity. Ten of our bombers and four fighters were lost, the Eighth Air Force reported.

[The large fighter escort, which may have been sent out as an added protection against the new rocket-propelled fighters the Germans have put into the air, The Associated Press noted, swept over a wide area, shooting up Nazi transport and other targets.

destroyed or damaged thirty-five locomotives and 173 freight

PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINES DEAD



COLUMNS SPEED INTO BRITTANY

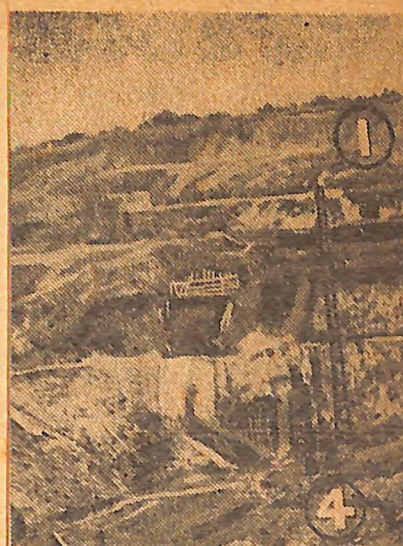
that "the entire front had been engulfed" in an Allied assault. A German attempt, reinforced with armor, to break into the American left flank and rescue the forces trapped by the sweep south and west to the sea was being rocked back yesterday. According to the latest reports, the Americans had broken into Villiedieu-Poëles, Percy and Tessy-sur-Vire and were engaged in flushing the Germans from streets and houses. These three towns were bastions of the line running from Villiedieu, seventeen miles east of Granville, passed by the British drive.

The Germans attempting to thrust across the Vire into the American left flank were thus caught in a triangle bounded by Tessy on the west, Torigny-sur-Vire on the north and Le Beny-Bocage on the east. The Americans had already advanced south of Torigny. Between Torigny and Le Beny the Americans and British joined forces and captured Bishop's Fort. Several other villages north and east of this line were encompassed by the British drive.

Obviously, this mass evacuation cannot have been improvised. It substantiates accounts from resistance leaders that they have been noting along the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean coast various precautions for the double "shortening of lines" when the double threat—to the rear from the north-liberating able-bodied men for wounded were retained in France charged as convalescents, the landing was scouted. When disnumbers from the Russian front brought to these places in large German wounded had been brought to these places in large numbers from the Russian front when the possibility of an Allied landing was scouted. When discharges as convalescents, the wounded were retained in France to serve in occupation units, thus liberating able-bodied men for service in Russia.

Obviously, as well as in Nancy, Lorraine.

German wounded had been brought to these places in large numbers from the Russian front when the possibility of an Allied landing was scouted. When discharges as convalescents, the wounded were retained in France to serve in occupation units, thus liberating able-bodied men for service in Russia.



are in the islands.

Mr. Osmena was visibly moved as he repeated after Justice Jackson the words of the oath.

Included in the official group were Secretary Ickes, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan; Frank R. Lockhart, chief of the State Department's Division of Philippine Affairs; Maj. Gen. John H. Hildering, chief of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division; Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet and now on duty at the Navy Department as a member of the General Board; Francis B. Sayre, former Governor General of the Philippines, and Col. Carlos P. Romulo, author of "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines."

Tributes to Mr. Quezon and good wishes to his successor were expressed by those present, all joining in deploring with him the loss of his friend on the eve of the liberation of the Philippines, a sentiment shared by officials of all ranks in Washington.

President Roosevelt, in a statement issued by the White House, said that Mr. Quezon died "in full confidence that the 18,000,000 Filipinos of his homeland will be freed of foreign domination and will become a self-governed people."

The President's statement said: "President Quezon died without seeing the cause of Philippine independence fully realized. Death came at a time when the nation he loved and for whose welfare he labored many years is in the hands of the Japanese invader."

“We will always remember Pres-
Swiss border that confinement has
Chamonix is so close to the
are also being vacated.
death. Other hospitals in Savoi-
because their removal might mean
tals. Only seventy patients remain-
had been transformed into hospi-
Chamonix, Savoi, where all hotel-
have been evacuated in haste from
scale some weeks ago. Now 4,000
to Germany began on a minor
The transfer of wounded soldier-
This time now seems to have come
guaged sufficient ground to deploy
defense” when the Allies had con-
large-scale application of “elastic-
other story, with forecasts of a
But clandestine reports told an
had affected complete confidence
German High Command in France
Since the Allies’ landings, the
ly near future.

Osmena Takes Oath As New President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. (P)—Sergio Osmena today took over as president of the Philippine Commonwealth, succeeding Manuel L. Quezon, who died earlier in the day at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

The 65-year-old Osmena, who has been vice president since 1935, may thus become the first president of an independent Philippine republic. President Roosevelt and Congress have pledged that the Philippines shall have complete freedom as soon as the Japanese invaders are ousted.

President Roosevelt said today that President Quezon died "in full confidence" that his people would be freed of foreign domination and, with the assistance of the United States, become a self-governed people.

Osmena took the oath in the office of Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes who is acting Philippine commissioner. He pledged cooperation with the United States, sparing nothing for victory.

Osmena was originally scheduled to become president last November 15 when Quezon's term expired but Congress extended Quezon's tenure of office.

Long a prominent figure in Philippine political life, Osmena was speaker of the first Filipino assembly in 1907 and continued in that post until 1916.

High Dignitaries of State To Attend Quezon Rites Today

Funeral services for Manuel L. Quezon, late President of the Philippines, will be held today at 9 a. m. at St. Matthew's Cathedral, Rhode Island and Connecticut avenues, Mass will be said by the Most Rev. John M. McNamara, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore and Washington. In addition to General Marshall and Admiral King, the honorary pallbearers will include Vice President Wallace, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and members of the Philippine War Cabinet.

The body arrived yesterday at Union Station on a special train. It was escorted to the cathedral by a guard of honor which remained in attendance all night as the body lay in state.

Following services this morning, the cortege will cross Memorial Bridge, where it will be met by an escort of honor composed of Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel, which will accompany it to Arlington Cemetery for interment. There will be a 19-gun salute at the burial place, and all flags under Washington Military District jurisdiction will be flown at half-staff from reveille until noon.

Because of President Roosevelt's absence from the Capital, he has designated Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King to

Mass for Quezon Sung By Archbishop Spellman

High U. S. Officials Attend Rites in Rome Church

ROME, Aug. 5 (P).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, celebrated a pontifical mass of requiem today for President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines.

The service in the American Church of Santa Susanna was attended by Harold H. Tittmann jr., American representative at the Holy See; American priests resident in Rome, high-ranking Army officers and Filipino soldiers.

The Rev. Vincent McCormick, American priest of the Society of Jesus, said in a sermon that President Quezon's name would be held in benediction by the Philippine people.

Military Leaders Attend Funeral for Philippine President

taxes, are taking only away, leaving more than available" spending



Associated Press Photo

SCENE AT ST. MATTHEW'S Cathedral, where requiem mass was said for Manuel Quezon, first President of the Philippines, who died Tuesday at Saranac Lake, N. Y. High-ranking officers of the military services and other notables attended. In the front row are Quezon's widow and son, Manuel, jr., on aisle at left, and at right are Sergio Osmena, Quezon's successor; Osmena's daughter, Maria; Gen. George Marshall, Admiral Ernest King, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Dornin, aide to Admiral King, and Gen. H. H. Arnold. Third row, next to aisle is Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court and second to right of him is Interior Secretary Harold Ickes

Quezon to Rest at Arlington Until Philippines Are Freed

The body of Manuel L. Quezon, first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, was laid to rest in a mausoleum in Arlington Cemetery yesterday to await return to his homeland after liberation from the Japanese.

His body is in the same hillside crypt which holds Jan Paderewski, the Polish pianist-statesman who will be returned to Poland for burial when the Germans have been driven out.

High-ranking American military and Government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps, with Quezon's successor, Sergio Osmena, his cabinet and members of the late President's family attended services in St. Matthew's Cathedral, where the Most Rev. John M. McNamara, auxiliary bishop of Washington and Baltimore, was celebrant at low mass.

A 19-gun salute boomed across

the cemetery in Quezon's honor after a procession from the Cathedral with Army, Navy and Marine escorts.

As Quezon's body lay in state before the thronged congregation, his coffin draped with the flags of the United States and the Philippines, Bishop McNamara declared that, although he had died too soon to see his country freed, he had lived to "see the dawn of tranquility breaking over the brink of silence."

Participating in the church services and at the military rites in Arlington were Gen. George C. Marshall, representing President Roosevelt; Admiral Ernest J. King, Gen. Henry W. Arnold, USAAF, Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Associate Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and other officials.

Manuel Quezon Dies; Osmena Sworn In as Philippines President

**Tuberculosis Claims
Fiery Island Leader
At Saranac Lake Home**

Sergio Osmena was sworn in today as President of the Philippine Commonwealth to succeed Manuel Quezon, who died this morning at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

The brief, unprecedented ceremony took place at 2:40 p.m. in the office of Interior Secretary Ickes.

Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court administered the oath. Mr. Osmena was Vice President of the Philippine Commonwealth until President Quezon's death.

"I hope you will speedily restore your nation's freedom," Justice Jackson said in congratulating the new President.

High Officials at Ceremony.

Thus another lifelong champion of



MANUEL QUEZON.

—Hessler Photo.

Philippine independence became in absentia the head of his 17,000,000 countrymen held in the thrall of the Japanese.

Secretary Ickes, in congratulating the new President, told him that on President Roosevelt's return he hoped to arrange a ceremony more worthy of the head of the new nation in the East.

Francis B. Sayre, former commissioner of the Philippines, with whom President Quezon and Vice President Osmena left the islands after the fall of Manila,

THE PHILIPPINES

Drums for a President

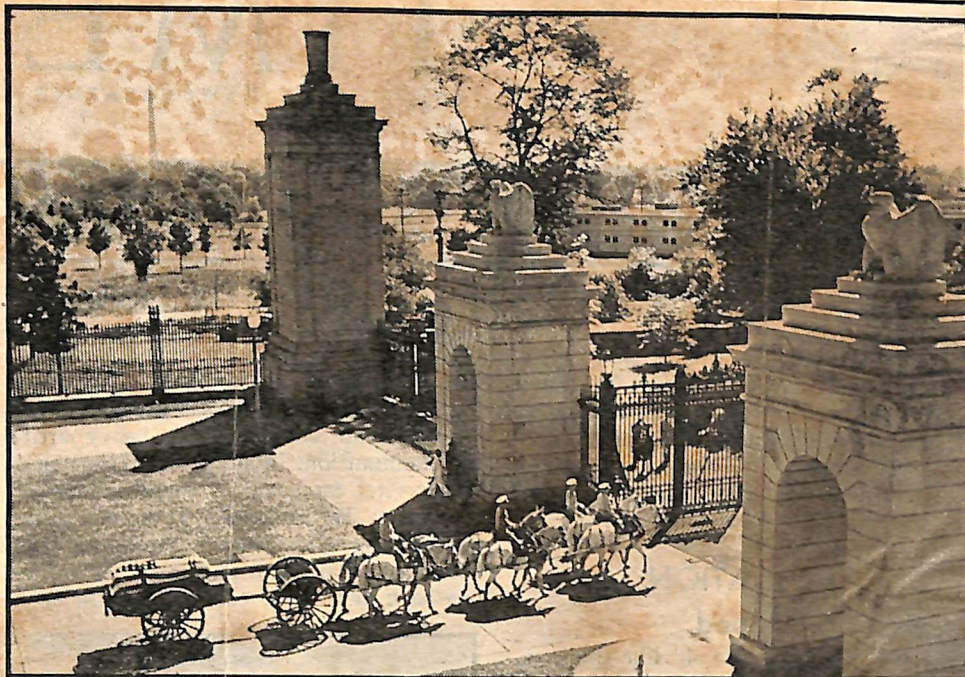
Manuel Quezon, 65, first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, lay in a log house at Saranac Lake, N.Y. He was listening: his physician was reading aloud from the Sermon on the Mount. Tuberculosis had almost conquered his fighting-bantam little body. But he did not believe he could die when the sun was shining, and now it was bright morning. After a while he asked that the radio be turned on. The news: U.S. troops had landed at Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea. Manuel Quezon, who had dreamed of re-entering Manila with General MacArthur, exclaimed: "Just 600 miles!" Then he coughed spasmodically. A hemorrhage began. When his wife came, summoned from Mass, he waved her away to spare her the sight of his suffering. He was unconscious in a few minutes. In a few more, his dragging breathing stopped.

The Grey Bird. In Washington, Sergio Osmeña, the shrewd, quiet, Chinese mestizo, became President of the Philippines. For almost a half century Osmeña, like Quezon, had dreamed of power. But the impressionable Filipinos, fascinated by Quezon's impassioned oratory, his imperious political scheming, the glitter of his presence, thought of Sergio Osmeña as a grey bird flying beside a brightly plumaged jungle cock. Osmeña accepted his defeats quietly, finally became Manuel Quezon's political friend, came with him to the U.S. as confidant and Vice President after the fall of the islands.

In 1943, when Quezon's term as President expired, Osmeña should have succeeded him, since a Philippine election was obviously impossible. Instead he agreed with the U.S. Administration's desire to leave the ailing Quezon in office as a symbol of freedom for his conquered countrymen. Now, as President, he was content to walk again obscured by the pomp of Manuel Quezon's passing.

Quezon, who once planned to costume the attendants at his Philippine mansion like Buckingham Palace guards, went to his grave in somber splendor. All night, after its return to Washington in a dark baggage car, his body lay in state before the flower-banked altar of St. Matthew's Cathedral off fashionable Connecticut Avenue. White-gloved soldiers stood impassively with rifles grounded as crowds filed past. People of Filipino descent, great men of the U.S. and plain Americans came, paused, passed on, hour after hour. The next morning General Marshall, Admiral King, Interior Secretary Ickes, Senators and Supreme Court justices were in the packed church as a Requiem Mass was said.

Then Manuel Quezon's funeral procession began, to the throb of muffled drums, the cadenced music of a military band. The casket was borne on a black-wheeled



QUEZON CORTEGE AT THE GATES OF ARLINGTON
The last news was good news.

TIME

artillery caisson drawn by six white horses. Behind it marched mourners and battalions from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The procession wound its way to the highest hill in Arlington National Cemetery, not far from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, to a tomb beneath the grey steel mast of the U.S.S. *Maine*. There, to the measured boom of a 19-gun salute and the long, sweet notes of "Taps," Manuel Quezon was laid to rest.

SARATOGA LAKE, N.Y., AUG. 1 -(AP) -MANUEL QUEZON, 65, MILED DAPPER PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HE HAD LEADED SINCE 1935, DIED TODAY AT A SUMMER HOME HERE FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

THE MAGNETIC QUEZON, WHO FLED FROM HIS NATIVE LUZON IN A SUB-MARINE FEB. 20, 1942, AFTER THE PHILIPPINES FELL TO THE JAPANESE, DIED AT 10:05 A.M. (EWT).

HE CAME HERE LATE IN THE SPRING FROM ASHEVILLE, N.C., AND LIVED WITH HIS CHIEF OF STAFF AND HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY.

HIS WIDOW, AND TWO DAUGHTERS, MARIA AURORA AND MARIA ZENAIDA, AND ONE SON, MANUEL, JR., WERE AT THE BEDSIDE.

A159 AB

LONG A DISCIPLE OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE, QUEZON CAST HIS LOT WITH THE AMERICANS WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADED HIS HOMELAND. PREVIOUSLY, HE HAD OPPOSED OCCUPATION BOTH BY SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

SINCE HIS ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES HE USED HIS WANING ENERGY TO BRING ABOUT DEFEAT AND OUSTER OF THE JAPANESE.

HE TOLD THE U.S. SENATE HE HOPED AMERICA WOULD ADOPT A NEW WAR SLOGAN -- "REMEMBER THE PHILIPPINES."

BEYOND INDICATIONS THAT FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE CONDUCTED IN WASHINGTON, THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE DEFINITE PLANS FOR BURIAL.

BORN AUGUST 18, 1878, OF MIXED FILIPINO AND SPANISH PARENTAGE, QUEZON WAS A LAW STUDENT WHEN THE UNITED STATES DROVE THE SPANIARDS OUT OF THE ISLANDS IN 1898. HE JOINED THE REBEL FORCES OF EMILIO AGUINALDO AND BECAME CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES UNTIL THE MOVEMENT COLLAPSED.

QUEZON WAS HELD IN A MILITARY PRISON FOR SIX MONTHS.

AFTER GOING BACK TO HIS LAW STUDIES, QUEZON CLIMBED RAPIDLY IN POLITICS, BECOMING ONE OF TWO RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ISLANDS IN WASHINGTON IN 1909, AND PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST INSULAR SENATE IN 1916, THE HIGHEST ELECTIVE OFFICE A FILIPINO MIGHT ATTAIN UNDER THE AMERICAN REGIME. HE HELD THE OFFICE UNTIL 1928.

HE WAS GIVEN CREDIT FOR THE PREAMBLE OF THE JONES ACT OF 1916, WHICH ABOLISHED THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION, AND STATED IT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES "TO WITHDRAW THEIR SOVEREIGNTY XXX AND TO RECOGNIZE THEIR INDEPENDENCE AS SOON AS A STABLE GOVERNMENT" COULD BE ESTABLISHED.

QUEZON ON SAYSIDE THIS MORNING THAT "I NEVER
LIFE," AND THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS ORDERED BY
ALLIED VICTORIES IN THE PACIFIC THEATER.
HE SAID TO HIS FAMILY SEVERAL TIMES RECENTLY THAT IT WOULD
BEFORE THEY ALL WERE BACK IN THE ISLANDS," VALDEZ SAID.
QUEZON COMPLAINED OF PAINS AT 9:35 A. M., AND WITHIN A FEW HOURS
HAD LAPPED INTO A COMA. THE QUEZON FAMILY, WHO HAD BEEN WITH HIM AT
HIS SARANAC LAKE CABIN, WAS SUMMONED AND ALL WERE PRESENT WHEN HE DIED
MORE NT1242P..

NR108

ADD QUEZON SARANAC LAKE. XX DIED.

ASSOCIATES BELIEVED QUEZON'S DEATH MIGHT HAVE BEEN HASTENED BY HIS
DEVOTION TO THE PHILIPPINES. LAST YEAR WHEN HIS TUBERCULAR CONDITION
WORSEMED, HE WAS ORDERED TO GO TO ARIZONA FOR A PROLONGED REST.
INSTEAD HE WENT TO FLORIDA WHERE, HE SAID, HE COULD KEEP IN CLOSER
TOUCH WITH HIS "GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE."

QUEZON -210-

WASHINGTON AUG. 11-AP- PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH DIED +IN FULL CONFIDENCE+ THAT HIS PEOPLE WOULD BE FREED OF FOREIGN DOMINATION AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES BECOME A SELF-GOVERNED PEOPLE.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE WHITE HOUSE ABOUT 200- +THE DEATH OF MY OLD FRIEND MANUEL QUEZON OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH IS PROFOUNDLY SHOCKING- ALTHOUGH I KNEW AS DID HIS MANY FRIENDS- THAT ONLY A FIERCE DETERMINATION HAD KEPT HIM ALIVE THESE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

+PRESIDENT QUEZON DIED WITHOUT SEEING THE CAUSE OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE FULLY REALIZED. DEATH CAME AT A TIME WHEN THE NATION HE LOVED AND FOR WHOSE WELFARE HE LABORED MANY YEARS IS IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE INVADER. HE DIED- HOWEVER- IN FULL CONFIDENCE THAT THE 18,000,000 FILIPINOS OF HIS HOMELAND WILL BE FREED OF FOREIGN DOMINATION AND THAT- WITH THE PLEDGED ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES- THEY WILL BECOME A SELF-GOVERNED PEOPLE.

+WE WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER PRESIDENT QUEZON WITH ADMIRATION AND AFFECTION. HE WILL BE REMEMBERED BY HIS PEOPLE WITH THE RESPECT AND VENERATION THAT WE IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE FOR THE NAME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.+

ABOUT SIX MONTHS AFTER ENTERING THE JAPANESE PRISON CAMP IN MANILA SEVERAL NIPPON SECRET SERVICE MEN CAME TO THE CAMP TO ASK MANY OF US THIS QUESTION++WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT ON THE FILIPINO PEOPLE IF WE ANNOUNCED THE DEATH OF QUEZON-+ MY REPLY TO THE QUESTION WAS +I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WOULD CHANGE THE VIEWPOINT OF THE PEOPLE AT ALL. THEY SEEK REAL INDEPENDENCE AND I THINK ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH WOULD CREATE WITHIN THEM A FIRMER DETERMINATION THAN EVER TO CARRY OUT HIS IDEALS FOR AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY WITHIN THE BROTHERHOOD OF FREE NATIONS.+

THE JAPANESE ANNOUNCED QUEZON'S DEATH IN THEIR LOCAL PROPAGANDA NEWSPAPER THE NEXT DAY- STATING FALSELY THAT HE HAD DIED OF A LUNG HEMORRHAGE IN THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS. THE FILIPINOS DID NOT BELIEVE THE REPORT. THEY SAID EVEN THOUGH THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DIE THEY WOULD FIGHT ON FOR HIS IDEALS++A REPUBLIC THAT COULD EXIST IN PEACE.

THE FILIPINOS- ONLY CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF THE ORIENT- WILL DEEPLY MOURN THE DEATH OF QUEZON. I'M CONFIDENT HIS PASSING WILL CREATE WITHIN THEM A FIRM RESOLVE TO CARRY ON HIS GREAT WORK FOR AN INDEPENDENCE GRANTED BY AMERICA AS OPPOSED TO THE PUPPET REPUBLIC CREATED BY JAPAN.

IN YEARS TO COME QUEZON WILL BE ENSHRINED BY THE FILIPINOS BESIDE JOSE RIZAL- THEIR GREAT NATIONAL HERO WHO SACRIFICED HIS LIFE ON THE ALTER OF THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 11- (AP)- PHILIPPINE VICE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA PRESUMABLY WILL SUCCEED TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ISLAND GOVERNMENT AS A RESULT OF THE DEATH TODAY OF MANUEL QUEZON.

QUEZON, WHO DIED OF TUBERCULOSIS AT HIS SUMMER HOME AT SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., ORIGINALLY WAS SCHEDULED TO STEP DOWN FROM THE POST LAST NOVEMBER 15, BUT CONGRESS VOTED TO EXTEND HIS TERM UNTIL CIVIL GOVERNMENT IS RESTORED TO THE ISLANDS.

OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS PHILIPPINES BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO AUG. 11 - AT THE DEATH OF MANUEL L. QUEZON TODAY
DRASTICALLY CHANGES THE PHILIPPINE POLITICAL PICTURE AND PROBABLY
WILL RESULT IN RADICAL TURNS IN THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY
OF THE FILIPINO MILLIONS WHO HAD BLINDLY FOLLOWED HIS LEAD.
THE DEATH OF QUEZON MAY BRING THESE DEVELOPMENTS IN POSTWAR
PHILIPPINE POLITICS.

A DECIDED DECREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF THE ALL-POWERFUL QUEZON
NACIONALISTA PARTY.

ABANDONMENT OF QUEZON'S THEORY OF ONE PARTY GOVERNMENT.

THE FORMATION OF NEW POLITICAL FACTIONS AND REBIRTH OF OLD
PARTIES THAT WENT TO PIECES ON THE ROCKS OF QUEZON RULE.

A FREE-FOR-ALL POLITICAL FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT
AS AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

THE PERSONALITIES AND ISSUES ENTERING INTO THE PICTURE NOW THAT
QUEZON IS DEAD ARE NUMEROUS.

FIRST THERE IS SERGIO OSMENA WHO TOOK THE OATH TODAY IN WASHING-
TON AS PRESIDENT OF THE WAR-EXILED COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.
SENTIMENTALLY AND AS A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF QUEZON THE
FILIPINOS WILL ACCEPT OSMENA IN HIS NEW ROLE. CLOSE OBSERVERS OF THE
PHILIPPINE SITUATION HOWEVER DO NOT BELIEVE OSMENA AND HIS
FOLLOWERS WILL BE ABLE TO HOLD CONTROL AFTER THE GOVERNMENT IS RE-
ESTABLISHED IN MANILA.

OSMENA A QUIET DIGNIFIED PERSONALITY LACKS THE COLORFUL DYNAMIC
FORCE OF A QUEZON THE COLOR AND THE GLAMOUR THAT IS PART OF THE
EVERY-DAY LIFE OF THE HERO-WORSHIPING FILIPINO.

A FEW OF THOSE TO BE RECKONED WITH IN THE PHILIPPINE POLITICAL
SETUP AFTER THE WAR ARE TOMMY CONFESOR GENIAL FLASHY GOVERNOR OF
PANAY ISLAND COL. CARLOS P. ROMULO MANILA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER
AND A VETERAN OF BLOODY BATAAN AND JORGE B. VARGAS SECRETARY
TO PRESIDENT QUEZON.

THERE ARE OTHERS WHO FOR SAFETY REASONS CANNOT BE NAMED.
THEY HAVE CARRIED ON IN THE PHILIPPINES UNDER THE JAPANESE MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION. THEY ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE WHO DON'T EVEN
SUSPECT THAT THE LOYALTY OF THESE MEN CENTERS ENTIRELY IN AMERICA AND
THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

DAIKX -Q IN

SOME OF THESE MEN ARE VETERANS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE.
OTHERS ARE SERVING IN THE PRESENT PUPPET GOVERNMENT. YET THE FILIPINOS
DO NOT LOOK UPON THEM AS QUISLINGS BUT AS MEN IN A TOUGH SPOT WHO ARE
DOING A REAL JOB FOR THEIR COUNTRY UNDER TRYING DANGEROUS CIRCUM-
STANCES.

CONFESOR IS THE NO. 1 GUERRILLA IN THE PHILIPPINES. HE HAS NEVER
SURRENDERED TO THE JAPANESE AND HAS BITTERLY CONDEMNED THE QUISLINGS
WHO HAVE PLAYED THE NIPPONESE GAME. HE IS A SMOOTH POLITICO WHO
SHOULD IF HE SURVIVES COME OUT OF THE SITUATION WELL TO THE TOP
OF THE LIST OF POTENTIAL POSTWAR POLITICAL LEADERS.

ROMULO HAD BEEN VERY CLOSE TO QUEZON SINCE THE PRESIDENT CAME TO
THIS COUNTRY IN EXILE. THE COLONEL ENTERED THE FRAY AGAINST JAPAN AT
THE OUTSET AND WAS ONE OF THE LAST MEN TO ESCAPE FROM BATAAN AND REACH
AUSTRALIA. HE MAY RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES AFTER THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN
DRIVEN OUT TO FIND HIMSELF A NATIONAL HERO. AS SUCH HE WOULD BE
A POLITICAL POWER. YET THERE ARE CERTAIN STRONG FACTIONS IN THE
ISLANDS OPPOSED TO HIM AND IT IS A QUESTION WHETHER HE COULD MUSTER
SUFFICIENT BACKING TO EMERGE ON TOP OF THE POLITICAL HEAP.

VARGAS WAS THE "LITTLE NAPOLEON" OF QUEZON'S ADMINISTRATION.
HE WAS LEFT IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT WHEN QUEZON DEPARTED.

THE JAPANESE CONTINUED HIM IN OFFICE AS HEAD OF AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
TODAY HE SERVES AS PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO.

PEOPLE HAVE LOOKED UPON VARGAS AS A QUISLING SINCE HE
STAYED WITH THE JAPANESE. HE IS PROBABLY ONE HOWEVER. THEY BELIEVE THAT VARGAS
IS THE ONLY MAN WHO HAS ANY GOOD REASON TO OFFER FOR HIS
ATTITUDE THE EXCUSE THAT HE INHERITED A DANGEROUS SITUATION AND
WAS MOTIVATED IN MOST CASES BY WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS BEST FOR HIS
COUNTRY.

AMONG THE NAMED IS A BATTAL POLITICO WHOSE JUDGMENT WAS RESPECTED BY QUEZON IN PREWAR YEARS. THIS VETERAN OF BATAAN IF HE SHOULD RETAIN HIS HEALTH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL ASCEND TO HIGH POLITICAL POWER.

QUEZON GOVERNED THE PHILIPPINES WITH AN EASE THAT WAS AMAZING. HIS WAS A POPULAR FOLLOWING AND HIS POLITICAL ENEMIES NEVER BOTHERED HIM MUCH. HE FAVORED IN LATE YEARS A ONE PARTY RULE BECAUSE HE BELIEVED IT WOULD RESULT IN LESS POLITICAL BICKERING AND GREATER NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

WITH JAPAN UTTERLY DEFEATED AND THEIR SAFETY ASSURED THE FILIPINO PEOPLE WILL FOLLOW THE IDEAL OF QUEZON FOR AN INDEPENDENT NATION AS PROMISED BY THE UNITED STATES. YET AN ASSOCIATION OF EIGHT YEARS WITH THEM CONVINCES ME THAT THEY WILL SPLIT UP POLITICALLY AND WILL FORM MANY PARTIES JUST AS SOON AS THE JAPANESE YOKE IS LIFTED FROM THEIR NECKS.

CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS PHILIPPINE BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO AUG. 11 (AP) IN THE DEATH OF MANUEL L. QUEZON TODAY AT SARANAC LAKE N.Y. THE FILIPINO PEOPLE HAVE LOST THEIR BELOVED AND RESPECTED LEADER THE DYNAMIC PRESIDENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH WHO DEVOTED MOST OF HIS LIFE TO THE CAUSE OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE WELLBEING OF HIS COUNTRY.

FOR MORE THAN TWO AND A HALF YEARS THE FILIPINOS HAVE BEEN UNDER THE HEEL OF THE RUTHLESS JAPANESE MILITARY MACHINE. YET EVEN IN THE FACE OF WAR ADVERSITIES WITH THE HEAD OF THEIR COUNTRY IN EXILE IN THE UNITED STATES THEIR LOVE AND RESPECT FOR QUEZON WAS UNWAVERING.

WHILE I WAS IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP IN MANILA FOR 21 MONTHS I WAS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FILIPINOS. I KNOW THEY CHERISHED TWO GREAT AMBITIONS THE RETURN OF AMERICAN FORCES TO THE ISLANDS TO LIBERATE THEM FROM THE JAPANESE YOKE AND THE RETURN OF QUEZON TO BECOME THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC.

FOR SIX YEARS AS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MANILA I WAS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH PRESIDENT QUEZON IN A BUSINESS AS WELL AS A SOCIAL WAY. IT WAS A PLEASANT ASSOCIATION AND OUT OF IT GREW A DEEP RESPECT FOR A MAN WHO WAS SINCERE IN CHAMPIONING THE RIGHTS OF THE UNDERPRIVILEGED.

QUEZON WAS A POLITICAL LEADER WHO MIXED POLITICS WITH HUMANITARIANISM AS HE HANDLED THE EVERYDAY PROBLEMS OF ALMOST 17,000,000 PEOPLE. I CAN RECALL CASES WHERE HE DROPPED THE MAJOR AFFAIRS OF STATE TO GO TO A BARRIO VILLAGE TO SETTLE AN INJUSTICE INVOLVING A LABORING MAN AND HIS FAMILY.

WHEN QUEZON LEFT THE PHILIPPINES ABOARD AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE IN FEBRUARY CORNWALL THE FILIPINO PEOPLE LOOKED UPON HIS DEPARTURE AS A WAR EMERGENCY AND NOT AS A FLIGHT OF ABANDONMENT. MANY OF THEM EXPRESSED TO ME THE THOUGHT THAT THE DEPARTURE OF QUEZON AND HIS FAMILY AS WELL AS VICE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA WAS OPPORTUNE. THEY KNEW THAT IF THE JAPANESE INVADERS COULD HAVE LAID THEIR HANDS ON QUEZON THEY WOULD HAVE HELD HIM A VIRTUAL PRISONER WHILE ISSUING STATEMENTS AND APPEALS OVER HIS SIGNATURE.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 11 (AP) SERGIO OSMENA SUCCEEDED TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE PHILIPPINES TODAY, A FEW HOURS AFTER THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON AT SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

THE OATH OF OFFICE WAS ADMINISTERED TO THE 35-YEAR OLD VICE PRESIDENT BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ROBERT JACKSON IN THE OFFICE OF INTERIOR SECRETARY ICKES.

THE NEW PRESIDENT SAID HIS FIRST OBJECTIVE WAS TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED STATES UNRESERVEDLY FOR VICTORY.

THE FREEDOM OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE IS HIS FIRST AND LAST AIM.

EDD OXAZON WASHINGTON XX CAROLINA

PHILIPPINES VICE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMEÑA WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN
CONSULTATION WITH MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE CABINET WHO HAVE MADE
BIRMINGHAM THEIR HEADQUARTERS SINCE ESCAPING THE JAPANESE AT BATAVIA.
OSMEÑA SUPPOSEDLY WILL SUCCEED TO THE PHILIPPINES PRESIDENCY UNDER
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS. HE HAS LONG BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH PHILIP
MORRISON.

GUTZON HAD SUFFERED FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND HEART TROUBLE FOR SEVERAL YEARS BUT BY CAREFUL HUSBANDING OF HIS STRENGTH CARRIED ON THE LEADERSHIP OF HIS GOVERNMENT DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE WAR CRISIS.

THE COMMONWEALTH WAS ESTABLISHED AS A QUASI-INDEPENDENT NATION AND
AND QUEZON HAD BEEN ITS ONLY PRESIDENT.

WE HAD ALREADY BEEN WORKING ON PLANS FOR FREEDOM OF THE ISLANDS FROM
JAPANESE AND THE EARLY COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES
RESOLUTION PASSED BY CONGRESS ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO PROVIDED THAT
THOSE BORN BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1946, WOULD REMAIN CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES
UNTIL 1962.

ADD QUEZON WASHINGTON X X X TIME
 ONLY LAST WEEK A COMMISSION OF NINE FILIPINOS APPOINTED BY QUEZON
 AT ITS FIRST MEETING WITH A SIMILAR GROUP OF UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
 TO START WORK ON DETAILS OF PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION AFTER
 JAPANESE ARE DRIVEN OUT.

XXX-ASSUME YOU TAKING OVER QUEZONA VITA ARRIVED SOMETIME AGO
(PREPARED NEW OBIT.)

DO YOU WONDER WHAT WASHINGTON (BAPTIST) X X X
WISHES TO GATHER AROUND HIM? O S
IS MY GOAL AND THE FULFILLMENT OF
I WILL STRIVE TO SHARE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PHILIPPO PROPOSED TO GO TO THE PHILIPPINES TO
CONGRESS AFTER A SHORT TRAVELING FROM THE
FOR GRANTING DEPENDENCY OF THE PHILIPPINES

2. WHO HAS BEEN RELEASED: 66 NAME, 22, AND GENERAL, 20, IN
3. IN SEPTEMBER, ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1942 AND
4. FROM THE U.S. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. A SUBMITTAL SHOULD BE FOR
5. FROM THE U.S. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. A SUBMITTAL SHOULD BE FOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

"PREPARABLE A LOSS," (CORRECT) SAID. "NO CHANCE
FOUGHT FOR SUCH A NOBLE CAUSE WITH MORE DETERMINATION
AGAINST GREATER ODDS."

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH INSULAR ADMINISTRATION ALSO
DEPLORED THE DEATH OF QUEZON. ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R.
STETTINIUS, JR., SAID QUEZON'S DEATH "IS A GREAT LOSS BOTH TO THE
FILIPINO PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES."

"HIS PASSING AT THIS MOMENT IS ESPECIALLY SAD WHEN HE WAS WORKING
IN CONNECTION WITH THE POSTWAR PLANNING FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE
PHILIPPINES AND WHEN HE WAS COUNTING UPON HIS EARLY RETURN TO HIS
NATIVE LAND," STETTINIUS SAID.

JOSEPH C. GREW, FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, SAID QUEZON'S
DEATH WAS A HEAVY LOSS TO THE WORLD "FOR HE WAS A STATESMAN OF THE
HIGHEST CALIBER."

"IT IS SAD INDEED THAT HIS LIFE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN SPARED TO SEE
THE SOIL OF HIS COUNTRY RID OF THE ENEMY AND THE WAY PREPARED FOR
INDEPENDENCE OF HIS LAND, FOR WHICH HE HAD WORKED SO LONG AND SO
GALLANTRY," GREW SAID.

WASHINGTON AUG. 11-AP-OSMENA TODAY TOOK OVER AS PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH SUCCEEDING MAMEL L. QUEZON
WHO DIED EARLIER IN THE DAY AT SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

THE 65-YEAR-OLD OSMENA WHO HAS BEEN VICE PRESIDENT
SINCE 1935 MAY THUS BECOME THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF AN INDEPENDENT
PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC SINCE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS HAVE
PLEGGED THAT THE PHILIPPINES SHALL HAVE COMPLETE FREEDOM AS SOON AS
THE JAPANESE INVADERS ARE OUSTED.

OSMENA TOOK THE OATH IN THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR
HAROLD ICKES WHO IS ACTING PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER. HE PLEDGED
COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES SAVING NOTHING FOR VICTORY.

OSMENA WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO BECOME PRESIDENT LAST NOVEMBER
15 WHEN QUEZON'S TERM EXPIRED BUT CONGRESS EXTENDED QUEZON'S
TENURE OF OFFICE.

LONG A PROMINENT FIGURE IN PHILIPPINE POLITICAL LIFE OSMENA
WAS SPEAKER OF THE FIRST FILIPINO ASSEMBLY IN 1907 AND CONTINUED
IN THAT POST UNTIL 1916.

FORMERLY ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE POLITICAL FENCE QUEZON
AND OSMENA JOINED FORCES IN THE NACIONALISTA PARTY.
THEY STAYED WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADED THE
ISLANDS AND LATER FLED CORREGIDOR AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS GENERAL
DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR.

THE NEW PRESIDENT IS CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILIPPINE GROUP STUDYING
POSTWAR REHABILITATION OF THE ISLANDS AND NEGOTIATING SUCH
PROBLEMS AS AMERICAN GUARANTEES FOR PHILIPPINE SECURITY MAINT-
TENANCE OF AMERICAN MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR STATIONS IN THE
ISLANDS AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND TARIFF RELATIONS.

AFTER THE OATH-TAKING OSMENA MADE A RECORDING TO BE BROADCAST
TO THE PHILIPPINES IN WHICH HE SAID

"I PLEDGE ALL THAT IS IN ME TO SERVE THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE
PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES."

BSWX

PAYING TRIBUTE TO QUEZON OSMENA SAID "HIS MEMORY WILL
HELP ME FACE THE TASKS THAT ARE AHEAD WITH THE SAME PATRIOTISM WITH
WHICH HE LED US IN OUR FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND WITH THE SAME DEVOTION
TO THE MASSES OF OUR PEOPLE WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED HIS ADMINISTRATION."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE WHITE HOUSE SAID
FILIPINOS WILL REMEMBER QUEZON WITH THE SAME VENERATION THAT PEOPLE
IN THE UNITED STATES GIVE GEORGE WASHINGTON AND SAID HE DIED
"IN FULL CONFIDENCE" THAT HIS PEOPLE WILL BE FREED OF FOREIGN
DOMINATION AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES BECOME A
SELF-GOVERNED PEOPLE.

IN A STATEMENT ICKES CALLED QUEZON A "PATRIOT IN THE FULL
AND MOST COMPLETE SENSE OF THE WORD."

CHAIRMAN TYDINGS, DEMOCRAT OF THE SENATE TERRITORIES AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SAID "THE FILIPINO PEOPLE HAVE LOST A GREAT"

FRANCIS B. SAYREO FORMER COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE SA
THE FILIPINO AND AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL LONG REMEMBER WITH APPRE
HENSION HIS LOYALTY TO EACH.+

WASHINGTON AUG 21-AP- SERGIO OSMENA NEW PRESIDENT OF
THE EXILED PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT TAKES OFFICE WITH THESE ANNOUNCED
PURPOSES:

- 1- TO COOPERATE WITH AMERICAN MILITARY MEN IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE
TOWARD THE EARLY LIBERATION OF HIS HOMELAND FROM THE JAPANESE.
- 2- TO WORK FOR PERMANENT FREEDOM FOR THE ISLANDS AS AN INDEP
ENDENT NATION.

AN AUTHORITY SOURCE SAID THE PHILIPPINE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT
HAS LONG LOOKED UP TO OSMENA AS A STRONG AND ABLE FRIEND.

THE 65-YEAR-OLD LEADER TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE HERE YESTERDAY
IN A HURRIEDLY PREPARED CEREMONY ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER PRESIDENT
MANUEL QUEZON DIED AT SARANAC LAKE N.Y.

OSMENA'S WIFE AND 11 OF THEIR 12 CHILDREN ARE STILL IN
THE PHILIPPINES. ONE DAUGHTER, MARIA, IS IN WASHINGTON. A
PRETTY GIRL SHE ATTENDED THE CEREMONY YESTERDAY AND WILL ACT AS
HIS HOSTESS IN ANY OFFICIAL ENTERTAINING.

SHE WAS ATTENDING SCHOOL HERE WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT. OSMENA
WHEN VICE PRESIDENT AND QUEZON ESCAPED FROM CORREGIDOR AT ABOUT
THE TIME GENERAL MACARTHUR LEFT THE ISLANDS.

FIRST LEAD UNDATED PACIFIC (156)

U.S. KRUEGER

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

JAPAN'S HOLD ON NEW GUINEA WAS SHATTERED TODAY BY A WESTWARD
LEAP OF ALLIED FORCES THAT PLACED GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ABOUT
500 MILES FROM THE PHILIPPINES EVEN AS DEATH TRAGICALLY ENDED
THE CHERISHED HOPE OF MANUEL L. QUEZON TO BECOME THE FIRST PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

QUEZON, LONG PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, DIED AT
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., OF TUBERCULOSIS. HE FLED FROM THE ISLANDS
IN A SUBMARINE EARLY IN 1942.

POSSIBILITY OF INTENSIFIED ALLIED OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHEAST
ASIA AREA WAS SEEN BY SOME AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON IN THE ACTION
BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN NOMINATING LT. GEN. JOSEPH W. STILLWELL TO
BE A FULL GENERAL IN THE AMERICAN ARMY. STILLWELL COMMANDS THE CHIN
FORCES IN BURMA.

THE TWIN INVASIONS OF GUAM AND TINIAN, SOME 1,500 MILES NORTH-
EAST OF MACARTHUR'S LATEST AMPHIBIOUS MOVE, MEANWHILE DREW NEAR
A CLOSE. THIS ASSURED THE UNITED STATES OF ANOTHER SPRINGBOARD
FROM WHICH THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN OR THE CHINA COAST MAY BE
ASSAULTED.

TOKYO RADIO, ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAB OF ORIGINAL.

(TEXT) "MANILA, AUGUST 2-- FILIPINOS BUSILY ENGAGED IN CREATING A
STRONG, FIRM FOUNDATION FOR THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, TOOK REPORT OF
THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON IN THE UNITED STATES CALMLY
WITH LITTLE COMMENT.

"PERHAPS THE MOST EXPRESSIVE REACTION WAS THAT OF A FILIPINO GOVERN-
MENT OFFICIAL WHO, WHEN INFORMED OF THE FACT, MERELY SHRUGGED HIS
SHOULDERS AND SAID 'IS THAT SO?' THEN HE SMILINGLY POINTED TO THE POR-
TRAIT OF PRESIDENT JOSE P. LAUREL HANGING ON THE WALL OF THE
OFFICE AND SAID EXPRESSIVELY, 'OF COURSE WE FILIPINOS HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN
QUEZON ENTIRELY, BUT YOU MUST CONSIDER IT WAS THE EX-CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE
COMMISSION, VARGAS AND PRESIDENT LAUREL, WHO LED THE PHILIPPINES
THROUGH THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY.'

"POINTING OUT 'A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED', THE GOVERN-
MENT OFFICIAL BLUNTLY ADDED, 'WHATEVER LOYALTY OR GRATITUDE WE FELT TO
QUEZON IN THE PAST DAYS HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE LEADERS WHO
THROUGH THE FIRST UNCERTAIN DAYS OF OCCUPATION TO THE P
INDEPENDENCE.'"

WHATEVER LOYALTY OR GRATITUDE HE FELT TOWARD QUEZON IN THE PAST HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE LEADERS WHO SAW OUR COUNTRY THROUGH THE FIRST UNCERTAIN DAYS OF THE OCCUPATION TO THE PRESENT GLORY OF INDEPENDENT NATIONHOOD.

SIMILAR THOUGHTS WERE EXPRESSED BY A PROMINENT FILIPINO BUSINESSMAN AND FORMER PERSONAL FRIEND OF QUEZON.

BOASTING DEEP SYMPATHY FOR THE FORMER LEADER WHO WAS FORCED TO DIE THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY FROM HIS HOMELAND, HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT QUEZON DID NOT LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES OF HIS OWN ACCORD BUT WAS FORCED TO ACCOMPANY MACARTHUR TO AUSTRALIA. HE POINTED OUT THAT EVERY DREAM OF INDEPENDENT NATIONHOOD WHICH QUEZON HELD DEAR, HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PHILIPPINES SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC LAST YEAR. HE ADDED:

"I KNOW HOW QUEZON MUST HAVE CHAFED UNDER VIRTUAL IMPRISONMENT IN THE UNITED STATES." HE SAID IT IS AN IRONY OF FATE THAT THE LAST DAYS OF A MAN, WHO FOUGHT SO LONG FOR THE FREEDOM OF HIS COUNTRY, SHOULD DIE AN AMERICAN PRISONER FAR FROM HIS NATIVE LAND, WHICH IS ENJOYING COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

MEANWHILE, THE MAN ON THE STREET WORKING TIRELESSLY FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION, BRIEFLY COMMENTED ON THE REPORTS OF QUEZON'S DEMISE.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 3.--(UP)--THE BODY OF MANUEL QUEZON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, LAY IN STATE TONIGHT BEFORE THE ALTAR OF ST. MATTHEWS CATHEDRAL, GUARDED BY UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

THE BODY WAS BROUGHT HERE TODAY FROM SARANAC, N.Y., WHERE QUEZON DIED TUESDAY. IT ARRIVED AT THE CHURCH IN A PROCESSION LED BY AN ESCORT.

REQUIEM MASS WILL BE HELD AT 9 A.M. TOMORROW, FOLLOWED BY A FULL MILITARY BURIAL IN ARLINGTON MEMORIAL CEMETERY. THE BODY WILL BE INTERRED THERE, HOWEVER, ONLY UNTIL THE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES PERMITS BURIAL IN QUEZON'S NATIVE LAND.

SERGIO OSMEÑA, HIS SUCCESSOR, AND MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE CABINET KNELT BEFORE THE CASKET AS PRAYERS WERE RECITED. QUEZON'S WIDOW AND CHILDREN WERE NOT PRESENT.

SERVICES WERE CONDUCTED BY THREE AMERICAN PRIESTS FORMERLY STATIONED IN THE PHILIPPINES. THE CASKET WAS DRAPED WITH UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE FLAGS.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 3--(AP)--THE BODY OF MANUEL QUEZON, PRESIDENT OF THE EXILED GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES WHO DIED AT SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., AUG. 1 FROM TUBERCULOSIS, ARRIVED BY SPECIAL TRAIN TODAY FOR FUNERAL SERVICES AND BURIAL.

THE REMAINS WERE ESCORTED TO ST. MATTHEWS CATHEDRAL BY A GUARD OF HONOR WHICH WILL REMAIN IN ATTENDANCE WHILE THE BODY LIES IN STATE. FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT THE CATHEDRAL AT 9 A.M., E.W.T., TOMORROW. MASS WILL BE SAID BY THE MOST REVEREND JOHN M. MC NAMARA, AUXILIARY BISHOP OF BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FOLLOWING THESE SERVICES THE FUNERAL CORTEGE WILL PROCEED ACROSS MEMORIAL BRIDGE WHERE IT WILL BE MET BY ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE ESCORTS OF HONOR. THEY WILL ACCOMPANY IT TO A CRYPT IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY FOR BURIAL.

THERE WILL BE A 19-GUN SALUTE AT THE BURIAL PLACE AND ALL FLAGS UNDER WASHINGTON MILITARY DISTRICT JURISDICTION WILL BE FLOWN AT HALF STAFF FROM REVEILLE UNTIL NOON.

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING WILL REPRESENT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHO IS ABSENT FROM THE CAPITAL. IN ADDITION TO GENERAL MARSHALL AND ADMIRAL KING, HONORARY PALLEADERS WILL INCLUDE VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE, SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HAROLD L. ICKES, AND MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR CABINET.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 2.--(UP)--THE BODY OF MANUEL QUEZON, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, WILL BE PLACED ABOARD A FUNERAL TRAIN FOR WASHINGTON TONIGHT AT SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., WHERE THE PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT DIED YESTERDAY AFTER A LINGERING ILLNESS.

QUEZON'S WIDOW AND THREE CHILDREN WILL FLY FROM THEIR SARANAC SUMMER HOME TO THE CAPITAL WHERE FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT ST. MATTHEW'S CATHEDRAL. THE BODY WILL BE PLACED IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY UNTIL IT CAN BE SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES FOR FINAL BURIAL. FINAL DETAILS OF THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, SERGIO OSMEÑA, 65, VICE-PRESIDENT UNDER QUEZON, WAS SWORN IN FIVE HOURS AFTER QUEZON'S DEATH. THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE IN THE OAK-PANELLED OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HAROLD L. ICKES HERE.

SMALL IN STATURE AND SOFT-SPOKEN, OSMEÑA NEVERTHELESS HAS THE REPUTATION OF BEING A KEEN DIPLOMAT. HE WAS DESCRIBED BY QUEZON AS "THE BEST STATESMAN THE PHILIPPINES HAS PRODUCED."

ALTHOUGH AT ONE TIME POLITICALLY OPPOSED TO QUEZON, OSMEÑA ACCOMPANIED HIS CHIEF HERE AFTER THE FALL OF THE PHILIPPINES AND AIDED IN SETTING UP THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AND WORKED CLOSELY WITH QUEZON ON PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

MORE BW939A

ADD QUEZON, WASHINGTON X X X AFFAIRS.

HE ASSUMES THE LEADERSHIP OF HIS COUNTRY FOR WHAT MAY WELL BE THE REALIZATION OF THE DREAM OF FREEDOM THAT QUEZON WORKED FOR ALL HIS LIFE AND DIED JUST SHORT OF SEEING.

THE U.S. CONGRESS, WHICH HAD PROVIDED FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 4, 1946, ADVANCED THE DATE LAST NOVEMBER TO THE EARLIEST FEASIBLE TIME, AT THE DISCRETION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AFTER THE JAPANESE ARE DRIVEN FROM THE ISLANDS AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES RESTORED.

UNDER ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION, PASSED LAST YEAR, OSMEÑA WILL RETAIN THE PRESIDENCY UNTIL POPULAR ELECTIONS CAN BE HELD--PROBABLY ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS THE FORMAL GRANTING OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG. 2.--(UP)--GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON THE DEATH OF PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON:

"PRESIDENT QUEZON'S DEATH WILL BE A GREAT SHOCK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHO SO KEENLY ANTICIPATED HIS RETURN TO MANILA. HE WAS THE VERY APOTHEOSIS OF THE ASPIRATIONS OF FILIPINOS FOR THE HIGHER THINGS OF LIFE.

"A GREAT LIBERAL, HIS FAME AND GLORY WILL INCREASE AS HIS POLICIES GRADUALLY APPROACH FRUITION. I MOURN HIM."

TRIAL, THEIPTI OVERNTT IN EILE SAID TODAY.

FROM SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK, WHERE QUEZON DIED YESTERDAY, THE BODY WILL ARRIVE HERE BY TRAIN LATE TOMORROW. IT WILL LIE IN STATE AT ST. MATTHEWS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, AND FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD THERE AT NINE O'CLOCK FRIDAY MORNING.

A MILITARY BURIAL IS PLANNED AT ARLINGTON. HONORARY PALLEBEARERS WILL INCLUDE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY AND SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L. STIMSON, BOTH FORMER GOVERNORS OF THE PHILIPPINES, PAUL V. MC NUTT AND FRANCIS B. SAYRE, FORMER HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

WOULD ONE DAY BE LIBERATED, WAS GIVEN A HERO'S FUNERAL. FUNERAL SERVICES, FOLLOWED BY MILITARY GRAVESIDE RITES IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, WERE HELD AT ST. MATTHEW'S CATHEDRAL WITH THIS COUNTRY'S HIGHEST MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE. MAILED BY THE MOST REV. JOHN M. MCNAMARA, AUXILIARY BISHOP OF BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

QUEZON'S FRAIL BODY, WASTED BY TUBERCULOSIS, HAD LAIN IN STATE SINCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WHEN IT WAS BROUGHT BACK HERE FROM SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. HE WOULD HAVE BEEN 66 ON AUG. 19.

THE CASKET, DRAPED WITH AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE FLAGS ENFOLDED TOGETHER, WAS ESCORTED TO THE CHURCH AND FINALLY TO ARLINGTON BY ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE ESCORTS OF HONOR.

ADD QUEZON, WASHINGTON XXX HONOR.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS REPRESENTED AT THE FUNERAL BY GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE U. S. FLEET. THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED BY SCORES OF AMERICAN DIGNITARIES, INCLUDING SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY, FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL AND HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINES.

QUEZON'S SUCCESSOR, PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, AND HIS WIDOW, A SLIGHT FIGURE IN BLACK, WERE AMONG THE MOURNERS, AS WERE PHILIPPINES RESIDENT COMMISSIONER J. M. ELIZALDE AND MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE CABINET.

A CAISSON CARRIED THE CASKET TO THE CEMETERY WHERE IT WAS RECEIVED WITH A 19-GUN SALUTE. FLAGS FLEW AT HALF STAFF FROM REVEILLE UNTIL NOON.

HONORARY PALL BEARERS INCLUDED MARSHALL, KING, MURPHY, VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE, HOUSE SPEAKER SAMUEL RAYBURN, SECRETARY OF STATE DEWELL HULL, SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L. STIMSON, AND SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HAROLD L. ICKES.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 4. (AP)—HIGH RANKING CIVILIAN AND MILITARY OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT ATTENDED BURIAL RITES IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY TODAY FOR MANUEL QUEZON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES WHO DIED TUESDAY AT SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

A 19-GUN SALUTE BOOMED OUT IN QUEZON'S HONOR AFTER A PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY WITH ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE ESCORTS FROM ST. MATHEW'S CATHEDRAL WHERE THE MOST REV. JOHN M. MC NAMARA, AUXILIARY BISHOP OF WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, WAS CELEBRANT AT A REQUIEM MASS.

QUEZON DIED TOO SOON TO SEE HIS ISLANDS LIBERATED, THE BISHOP TOLD A CONGREGATION FILLING THE CATHEDRAL, BUT LIVED "TO SEE THE DAWN OF TRANQUILITY BREAKING OVER THE BRINK OF SILENCE."

IN ATTENDANCE WERE ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING AND GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, REPRESENTING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND SERGIO OSMENA, QUEZON'S SUCCESSOR AS PRESIDENT OF THE EXILED PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

THE BODY WAS PLACED IN A MAUSOLEUM. IT WILL BE RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES AFTER THE ISLANDS' LIBERATION.

FR/SH1231PM NM

WASHINGTON, AUG. 4. (AP)—THE BODY OF MANUEL QUEZON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, WAS COMMITTED TO A HILLSIDE CRYPT IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY TODAY TO AWAIT INTERMENT IN THE MAUSOLEUM WHICH HE DID NOT LIVE TO SEE LIBERATED.

QUEZON, WHO DIED AT SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., TUESDAY, WAS ACCORDED FULL MILITARY HONORS. DETACHMENTS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND SOME OF NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY OFFICERS STOOD AT ATTENTION AS A 19-GUN SALUTE WAS FIRED.

THE BODY WAS PLACED IN THE SAME CRYPT WHICH HOLDS THE REMAINS OF ADAM PADEREWSKI, THE POLISH PIANIST-STATESMAN WHICH WILL BE RETURNED TO HIS HOMETOWN FOR BURIAL WHEN THE GERMANS ARE DRIVEN FROM THAT COUNTRY.

SERVICES WERE ATTENDED BY SERGIO OSMENA, QUEZON'S SUCCESSOR; GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF, AND ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET, WHO REPRESENTED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT; GEN. H. ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, AND LT. GEN. WALTER A. WADSWORTH, COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

NIGHT LEAD QUEZON

WASHINGTON, AUG 4 (AP)—THE BODY OF MANUEL QUEZON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES WHO DIED AT SARANAC LAKE TUESDAY, WAS PLACED IN A MAUSOLEUM AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY TODAY. A 19-GUN SALUTE WAS FIRED AS THE FLAG-DRAPE COFFIN ENTERED THE CEMETERY ON A HORSE-DRAWN CAISSON. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS REPRESENTED AT THE SERVICES BY ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING AND GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL.

QUEZON'S FAMILY AND HIS SUCCESSOR AS PRESIDENT, SERGIO OSMEÑA, WERE AMONG THOSE ATTENDING A REQUIEM MASS AT ST. MATTHEW'S CATHEDRAL.

THE BODY WILL BE RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES FOR BURIAL WHEN THE ISLANDS ARE LIBERATED.

(AP) "EXPRESSIVE PITY OVER THE DEATH ON MONDAY OF MANUEL QUEZON, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, THE 'PHILIPPINE TIMES' SAID: 'BUT FOR THE ONE MISFORTUNE OF HAVING BEEN ELIMINATED BY THE AMERICANS ON THE EVE OF HIS COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE HE MIGHT BE NOBLED AS ONE OF THE GREATEST IF NOT THE GREATEST OF HEROES OF PHILIPPINE HISTORY, INSTEAD OF BY HIS TRAGIC DEATH OF AN EXILE IN OBSCURITY IN THE COUNTRY WHICH HAD EVER THWARTED HIS PEOPLE'S DEEPEST ASPIRATIONS.'

IT CONTINUED, 'BUT EVEN THIS MISFORTUNE CANNOT WHILLY THE VALUABLE SERVICES WHICH THIS CREATED ... WERE RENDERED IN HIS SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF HIS COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE. IT ADDED, 'ALL HONORS ARE DUE HIM THEREFORE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE WAS PREVENTED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE FINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINE FOR WHICH HE HAD EARLIER LABORED.'

"THE JOURNAL POINTED OUT, 'ALTHOUGH AMERICAN PROPAGANDISTS USUALLY TRY TO MAKE MUCH OF THE FACT THAT QUEZON WENT TO THE AMERICAN SIDE IN THE PRESENT WAR, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT HE WAS NOT FREE AGENT BUT WAS A HELPLESS PRISONER WHO WAS FORCED TO SUPPORT A CAUSE IN WHICH HE DID NOT BELIEVE.'

"QUEZON, AS A FILIPINO, NATURALLY DESIRED COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR HIS COUNTRY ABOVE ANYTHING ELSE," THE 'TIMES' SAID. 'DECLARING QUEZON COULD NOT HAVE BEEN SATISFIED WITH THE VARIOUS NEGOTIATIONS.' THE 'TIMES' DECLARED, 'EVEN AFTER ... AMERICA, UNTIL THE AMERICANS LAMPED DOWN ON HIM, HE EXPRESSED HIS UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF JAPANESE AIMS.'

IT SAID: 'IT IS A TRAGEDY THAT QUEZON FINALLY WAS SPIRITED AWAY BY THE AMERICANS INTO EXILE SO THAT HE DIED WITHOUT EXPERIENCING INDEPENDENCE WHICH HIS COUNTRY HAS FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN ATTAINING.' IT ADDED, 'IF HE WERE ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN HIS COUNTRY, HE WOULD HAVE BEEN REMEMBERED AS ONE OF THE GREATEST LEADERS OF THE NEW PHILIPPINES.'

IT FURTHER ADDED: 'IF HE HAD BEEN A CITIZEN OF A FIRST-RATE POWER, HIS POLITICAL GENIUS WOULD HAVE PLACED HIM AMONG THE FOUR OR FIVE GREATEST STATESMEN OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD. BUT HIS PITIABLE END COULD NOT DEPRIVE HIM OF THE HONOR AND RESPECT WHICH ARE HIS DUE. DESPITE HIS FATE, HIS FORMER ASSOCIATES ARE NOW VINDICATING HIM BY MAKING HIS LIFELONG DREAM A REALITY--AN INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINE NATION FREE FROM AMERICAN CONTROL AND WORKING PROUDLY AS A FREE NATION SIDE BY SIDE IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FREE NATIONS.'





Quezon, The Apostle of Philippine Nationalism

By Diosdado M. Yap
Editor and Publisher, "Bataan" Magazine

When Manuel Luis Quezon, president of the Philippine government-in-exile, died on August 1, 1944, a career ended that stretched from a thatched-roof hut in the remote Luzon village of Baler to the mahogany halls of Malacanang Palace in Manila. He died peacefully after a long siege of illness hardly the kind of death his adventurous life forecast.

Few Americans who read of Quezon's death realized that one of the great champions of liberty, one of the few men who became a part of his people and his people a part of him, had passed away from the earth. Quezon was known in the capitals of the world, but few of the plain people of the earth, outside his native Philippines, knew of his colorful life or had heard of his dynamic speeches. Away from his native land, he maintained a reserve befitting the leader of a free people.

Although in virtual retirement and half-hidden from the public prints by the news of the global war, Quezon's last days were filled with as many expressions burning with a love of liberty as were those he echoed through the mountains of the Philippine back-country when he fought for freedom from the Americans at the side of General Emilio Aguinaldo, the spiritual heir of Dr. Jose Risal, whose writings still inspire modern scholars.

News of his death saddened tens of thousands of Filipinos in America, who were preparing to drink toasts to his health on August 19, when he would have been 66 years old. The Office of War Information, which had planned to broadcast a message from him on his 66th birthday to his native peoples in their own national tongue, Tagalog, instead sadly gave out the news of his death. The news brought sadness to the chancelleries of every member of the United Nations, for, while he was a stranger in a foreign land in his final sojourn in America, Manuel Luis Quezon was known in the far places of the world.

It is likely that no man living in the world today has won as many political battles and has held a people so much in the hollow of his hand for almost 40 years as had the thin little man with the pain-wrecked face, who conquered tuberculosis once but fell prey to its attacks the second time. Quezon had been in the seat of political power

in the Philippines longer than the leader of any representative government on earth and he accomplished this remarkable record in a country made up of 7,091 islands, with as many political viewpoints, customs, religions and folkways. To learn how he was able to win election after election, although faced with powerful and well-financed enemies, would make an interesting project for political scientists, and were any American politician to learn exactly how Quezon held the loyalty of most of the voters so long, it is doubtful that 10 terms would be too much for him to ask.

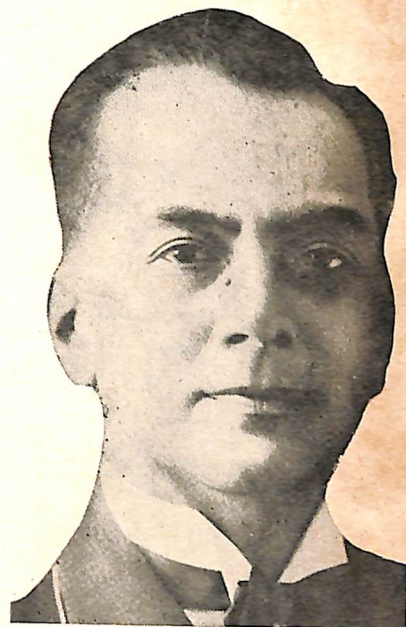
He never lost a political battle, from the time he became "fiscal," a post corresponding to that of justice of the peace in this country, until death claimed him. His political career was so closely intertwined with the political history and improvements of the Philippines that a list of his "firsts" necessitates the listing of the dates of the beginning of every important new step toward freedom taken by his native land since the end of the Philippine insurrection.

He was elected first floor leader of the first Filipino Assembly in 1907.

He was elected first President of the first Filipino Senate, organized in 1916.

He was elected first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, November 15, 1935.

When it was recognized in November, 1943, that no elections could be held for President of the Philippine Commonwealth and although the Philippine Constitution provided that no President should serve more than eight years, the



MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Congress of the United States, for the first time in its history, voted to set aside a written constitution and to continue Quezon as President of the Philippines until such time as elections could be held in the islands. Sergio Osmeña, vice president of the government-in-exile, who acceded to the presidency on the death of Quezon, acquiesced in this proposal.

So far as is known, the first two Americans ever to see Quezon and to give him more than passing notice were two soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force in the Philippines who captured him on a hot day in August in the little mountain town of Mariveles. A short, sly, handsome little man, he was dressed in a rather nondescript uniform when he was captured by Lieutenant Lawrence S. Miller and Private Roy Squires, who immediately gave him his freedom under the general amnesty then being offered all insurrectionists who would surrender peacefully and take an oath of allegiance to the American flag.

In his later life, Quezon was to become known as something of a dandy in political circles the world over, but there was little to indicate his future sartorial perfection the day he became an American subject.

Quezon had given up for a purpose. He immediately went to Manila to verify whether or not General Aguinaldo really had been captured, as had been rumored. When he learned that this was true

Philippine Policy

By Sumner Welles
Washington Post - Nov. 1, 1944

Freedom Approaches For Islands

THE MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS of the landing upon Leyte and the spectacular triumph of the United States Navy in its long-awaited contest with the Japanese fleets, marks a definite turn in the tide of the war of the Pacific. But these achievements also mark the rapid approach of the day when the Philippine nation will finally achieve its sovereign freedom.

Few commitments made by their Government in their name have given the people of the United States more genuine satisfaction than the promise made to the Philippine government in exile, and through it to the Filipinos themselves, that as soon as the efforts of the two joint forces had liberated the Philippine Islands from the Japanese invaders the people of the Philippines would obtain their complete independence.

The record of the United States in its relatively brief experience as a colonial administrator contains much of which we can as a Nation be justly proud. The initial errors in policy and the excesses of the earliest days are outweighed in the balance by far-reaching physical, cultural and economic benefits which the Filipinos have obtained as a result of their association with the United States. What American science and skill have accomplished in sanitation and medicine and in the creation of means of communication and of new sources of production has indeed been notable. Not only have devastating diseases been eliminated, but the whole standard of living of the people has been greatly raised, to their lasting advantage. Education has been uppermost in the administrative program, and education of the most practical character, with especial emphasis on agricultural and industrial training. And during the last 12 years every opportunity has been af-

TO THOSE who knew and admired Manuel Quezon it is doubly tragic that he could not have lived to see the day of liberation. The government-in-exile contains men of recognized devotion, patriotism and ability, whose services will be dedicated to their fellow countrymen when the difficult times of reconstruction have to be faced and when the first stage of independence, with its inevitable complexities, is at hand. But Quezon was in many ways a unique as well as an inspiring figure.

He may have made his mistakes. What statesman does not? Yet he possessed a flaming faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause of Philippine national freedom and a passionate love for his native land beside which any errors of judgment pale into insignificance.

President Quezon was first and foremost a Filipino patriot. He looked to the future, after the present war is won, from the standpoint of securing the adoption of those international measures and policies which in his belief would most surely redound to the advantage of the Philippine nation and most readily guarantee the safety and prosperity of his own people.

He was insistent, however, that in that future era of independence, toward hastening which all of his efforts were devoted in these last years and to which he unsparingly sacrificed his frail physical resources, a close friendly partnership with the United States would be more than ever necessary if the Philippine people were to obtain security after the earlier ties had been severed.

MORE THAN THAT he believed that with the support of the United States the independent Philippine nation might become one of the foundation stones upon which a new Far

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Others reporting for active duty were:
Pvt. Philomena Fisher, of 1439 Morse st. ne.;
Pvt. Myrtle Seavey, of 1734 Q st. nw.;
Pvt. Helen M. Boland, of 1318 Emerson st. nw.;
Pvt. Sylvia Dopkin, of 443 Tenth st. nw.;
Pvt. Wade Wadsworth, of 2204 Fortieth st. nw.;
Pvt. June Gasper, of 202 Avenue D, District Heights, Md.;
Pvt. Violet Rice, of 4716 Hudson ave., Guilford, Md.; and
Pvt. Ruth Robinson, of 12 E. Oxford ave., Alexandria, Va.

near Oletha, Kans.

Margaret, was killed in a crash in the Army and another sister in the Cadet Nurse Corps. Her sister,

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The Tribune

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EDITORIALS

Quezon's Death

It is with a heavy heart that we learn about the death of Manuel L. Quezon in a sanatorium in New York. Whatever be his sins and mistakes in the past, we cannot but deplore his death, especially knowing that he died in virtual exile, far from the country and people for whom he had labored for well-nigh half a century. We condole with all those who share in the grief over his unfortunate demise.

No matter what our political leanings and loyalties in the past, we cannot but admit the role played by Mr. Quezon in fighting for Filipino autonomy. As resident commissioner at Washington, he secured the passage of the first Philippine autonomy act, the Jones Law, in 1916. His is the now classic line, "Better a government run like hell by Filipinos than one run like heaven by Americans". Had he his way, the Philippines would probably have been spared most of the horrors of this war of liberation. But he was thwarted in his efforts, and was always conceded only half-way successes in his bargaining with the American congress and president. Wall Street had Philippine economy in its vise-like grip and Quezon had to submit to many humiliating compromises, most disgraceful of which was the recent independence act with its onerous military and naval reservations clauses, a Machiavelian political gesture forced upon a dying man's unresisting will by an unfeeling American president. Knowing how loudly Quezon protested against those clauses in the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, we can only surmise how its imposition hastened his death.

But death has something final about it. Death has put finis to his career. As far as we of the Philippines are concerned, while we respect his memory, we accept the unalterable fact that his death also put an end to the agreements and compromises he had willy-nilly entered into with the American government, in the latter's efforts to keep a hold on Filipino sympathy in this war. The curtain falls completely on the Commonwealth Government in captivity, and the lights of the stage are turned off on the disgraceful independence measure forced by the U. S. Congress upon a dying man.

And now, we turn our realistic eye on the contemporary scene at home. Since Quezon's forcible departure from the Philippines, things have happened so fast and so decisively that they stand out in clear contrast to the many half-way accomplishments allowed by the past regime. In less than two years of Military Administration, the Philippines was proclaimed an independent Republic with a Constitution framed and approved by the best Filipino minds, a law-making body composed of elective Filipinos, and a President who is presently devoting all his efforts to reconstruct the country and help the nation rise over the ruins of war.

Under the unilateral Pact of Alliance entered into with Japan, the Independent Philippine Republic enjoys the help and protection of Nippon's fighting forces in these trying times of actual warfare. How different from the onerous and humiliating conditions imposed by America! For while the Pact of Alliance with Japan gives actual protection to our freedom, the military and naval reservations proposed by America, as the price of a dubious independence to be granted us if and when America shall have violated our peace once more and reconquered our free country, will stand as an affront to our national sovereignty and as a provocation to our neighbors, thus, to inspire ill-will if not actual war. Such an arrangement offered by America would never leave us peaceful and secure.

Fortunately, America does not run the whole show while Japan's gallant forces stand on guard by our side in this mighty fortress of defense, ready to defend our liberty. It is incumbent upon all Filipinos to protect and still perfect this freedom which has become ours. And now that the man who accepted America's offer is dead, let that offer be interred, too, and forgotten.

May Manuel L. Quezon's soul rest in eternal peace!

Washington Star - Aug. 4 - 1944

Quezon Laid to Rest In Arlington Crypt Until End of War

Manuel Quezon, first President of the Philippines, who died Tuesday at Saranac Lake, N. Y., was laid to rest today in Arlington National Cemetery after services at St. Matthew's Cathedral which were attended by high-ranking Government, Army and Navy officials.

The Most Rev. John M. McNamara, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of Baltimore and Washington, was the celebrant of the requiem mass at the church. He later officiated at the final service at the cemetery, where the body was placed in a mausoleum to lie until it can be returned to the Philippines.

Bishop McNamara likened President Quezon to a pilgrim, rather than the chief executive of a nation. "A pilgrim who has reached the end of the journey of life."

"It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead," he said. "Let us pray that at last peace has come to this man who hungered for it throughout the years. Let us pray that he will be received into his Father's home."

Bishop Expresses Sympathy.

The bishop, speaking to a congregation that filled the cathedral, said Mrs. Quezon and her family had the sympathy of all the people of the United States, and that it was to be regretted that the President did not live "to see the end of the long, dark night of silence."

But it was a consoling thought, he continued, that President Quezon had lived "to see the dawn of tranquility" breaking over the brink of darkness.

Bishop McNamara paraphrased Cardinal Newman in his closing remark:

"Now that the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over, and his work is done, may God in His mercy grant him a safe lodging, a quiet rest and peace at the last."

Mrs. Quezon at Church.

Mrs. Quezon, attended by one daughter, Maria Aurora Quezon, and Lt. Col. E. Cruz and Col. Manuel Nieto, who had been the late President's aide de camp, entered the church through the sacristy before the mass and left the same way. Also attending the services was Mrs. Quezon's other daughter, Maria Zeinada Quezon.

Mrs. Quezon stopped at the flag-

draped casket for a last look at the body before taking a seat in her pew for the mass. Leaving, she paused to kiss the rings of both Bishop McNamara and Bishop Paul Yu Pin of Chungking, temporarily domiciled in Chevy Chase, who was in the sanctuary during the mass.

Bishop McNamara took her by the hand and spoke quietly to her, then she knelt before the two bishops for their blessing.

More than a score of clergymen, representing the various orders of the Catholic Church, were in the flower-banked sanctuary during the mass, including Msgr. Cornelius P. Brennan of Philadelphia, who formerly was stationed in the Philippines, and Mgs. Bernard McKenna, also of Philadelphia and an acquaintance of President Quezon. Also present was the Very Rev. William A. Fletcher of the Maryknoll Mission, who served as liaison between the most Rev. Michael J. O'Dougherty, Bishop of Manila, and President Quezon several years ago.

Religious Orders Represented.

Jesuits, including the Very Rev. Lawrence J. Gorman, S. J., president of Georgetown University, and two Philippine members of the order, Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustinians, Passionists and Benedictines were represented.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, headed the military delegation at the service. Among the governmental dignitaries was the new Philippine President, Sergio Osmena, former Vice President, who was sworn into office several hours after President Quezon's death was announced in Washington.

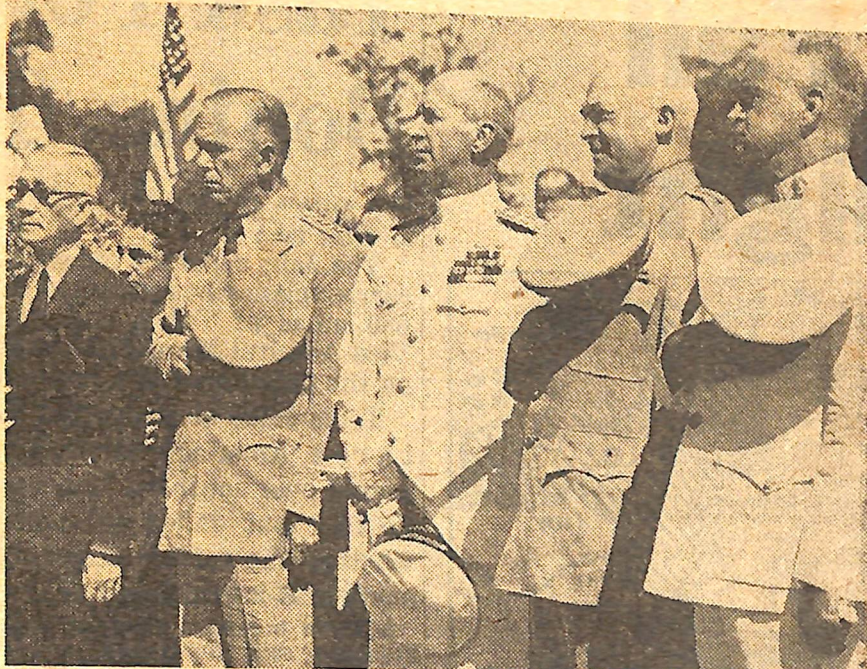
Honorary pallbearers included, in addition to Admiral King and Gen. Marshall, Vice President Wallace, Secretary of State Hull, Supreme Court Justice Murphy, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Interior Ickes and members of the Philippine war cabinet.

After the church service the funeral cortege proceeded to the Memorial Bridge, where the coffin was transferred to a horse-drawn caisson. As the procession entered the cemetery grounds, a 19-gun salute boomed out in honor of the dead President. The body was escorted by Army, Navy and Marine escorts of honor to the crypt where it will lie until after the war.

Flags under Washington Military District jurisdiction were flown at half staff from reveille until noon as a token of respect.

Washington News
Aug. 4 - 1944

High Officials Attend Hero Rites for Quezon



Attending President Quezon's funeral were, left to right, his successor, President Sergio Osmena; Gen. George C. Marshall; Admiral Ernest King; Gen. Henry Arnold and Gen. A. A. Vandegrift.

—News-Acme.

Manuel Quezon, first president of the Philippines who died Tuesday, was given a hero's funeral today.

Services, followed by military graveside rites in Arlington National Cemetery, were conducted at St. Matthew's Cathedral with this country's highest military and naval officers attending. Mass was said by the Most Rev. John M. McNamara, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Quezon's frail body had lain in state since yesterday when he was returned from Saranac Lake, N. Y. He would have been 66 on Aug. 19.

The casket, draped with American and Philippine flags, was escorted to the church and finally to Arlington by Army, Navy and Marine escorts of honor.

President Roosevelt was represented by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet. They were accompanied by scores of American dignitaries, including Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, former Governor General and High Commissioner of the Philippines.

A caisson carried the casket to the cemetery where it was received with a 19-gun salute.

Honorary pall bearers included Gen. Marshall, Admiral King, Mr. Murphy, Vice President Henry A. Wallace, House Speaker Samuel Rayburn, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The Tribune

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1944

Quezon Dies In New York Sanatorium

**Ex-Commonwealth
President Victim
Of Lung Ailment**

Special to the TRIBUNE

LISBON, Aug. 2 — President Roosevelt yesterday issued a statement concerning the death of Manuel L. Quezon, former president of the Philippine Commonwealth, according to a dispatch received from Washington.

LISBON, Aug. 1 (Domei) — Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Philippine Commonwealth, died today at the tuberculosis center at Saranac Lake, New York, of tuberculosis, according to a dispatch received from New York.

Manuel L. Quezon, former President Quezon was 65 years old.

The dispatch said Mrs. Quezon, two daughters and one son, Manuel Jr., were at the bedside.

Born in Baler, Tayabas, on August 19, 1878, Mr. Quezon was the son of Lucio Quezon and Maria Molina.

He was elected first President of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on September 17, 1935, and took his oath of office as head of the new government on November 15, 1935.



Quezon Monument Proposed By Labor; Leaders Visit Mrs. Quezon

The erection of a monument in honor of the late President Quezon in Quezon City was proposed in a resolution presented to President Osmeña recently by the Union de Obreros Estivedores de Filipinas.

The stevedores organization asked that the monument be put up in front of the present capitol. It was further urged that Quezon City be made into a separate city independent from Manila.

The union also requested that Luneta be re-named the Quezon

National Park in honor of the late friend of Philippine labor.

Should the government have no sufficient funds as yet to finance the construction of the memorial, the union said it would be willing to initiate a campaign for the raising of funds for the purpose.

Representatives of the union called on Mrs. Quezon yesterday to present her with a copy of the resolution. A woman representative gave her a garland of flowers.

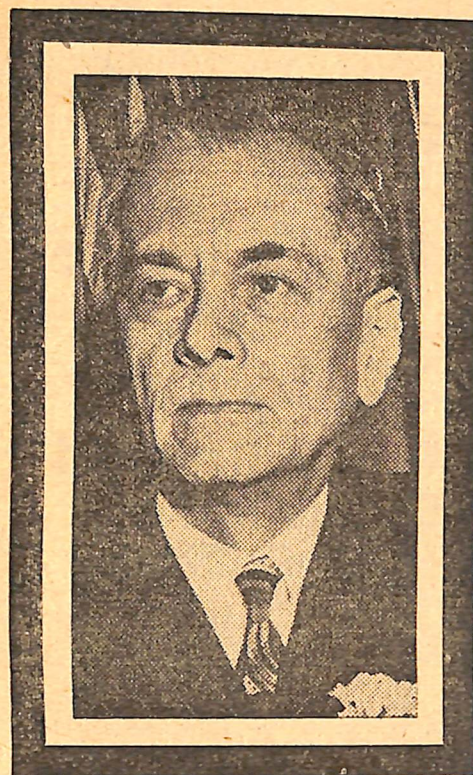
The former first lady of the

(Continued on page 2)

The Manila Times
Dec 10 1945

QUEZON

Memorial Concert



In memory of the late
His Excellency Manuel L. Quezon
President of the Philippines

To Capt. Mariano S. Sulit.
Manila P.I.

DELANO RECORD

DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF NORTHERN KERN AND SOUTHERN TULARE COUNTIES

FIVE CENTS

DELANO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1945

Mass in Rome For Filipinos' Late President

Archbishop Spellman Officiates — Father McCormick Delivers the Sermon

By BURKE WALSH

(N.C.W.C. News Service War Correspondent)

Vatican City. (By Radio)—The Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, was celebrant at a Pontifical Mass of Requiem Saturday (Aug. 5) in the American Church of Santa Susanna for the late Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Walter S. Carroll, American priest attached to the Vatican, assisted His Excellency; the Rev. Ferdinand Lutz, C.S.S.R., was deacon, and the Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, U. S. Army chaplain, acted as sub-deacon. The Right Rev. Monsignor Salvatore Capoferri, Papal Master of Ceremonies, acted in that capacity at the Mass. The Sistine Choir sang under the personal direction of the Right Rev. Monsignor Lorenzo Perosi.

Present in the sanctuary were the Very Rev. Monsignor Joseph F. McGeough, the Right Rev. Monsignor Francis J. Brennan, the Rev. Martin T. Gilligan, American priests attached to the Vatican, and the Rev. Patrick Murray, Superior General of the Redemptorist Congregation.

Students at the Latin American College in Rome from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Cuba, Venezuela and Argentina, wearing blue sashes, served as altar boys.

Col. Harold Tittmann, American Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican, and William O'Dwyer, chief of the economic section, Allied Control Commission in Italy, were included in the congregation, with high officers and Filipinos serving in the U. S. Army.

The Rev. Vincent McCormick,

(Continued on Page Three)

Glenwood to Be Renamed Quezon Honoring Leader

Glenwood street is to become Quezon street—or avenue or way. Acting on the request of Filipino leaders who presented a petition signed by many taxpayers, the city council Monday night instructed City Attorney Edwin P. Jacobsen to draw an ordinance changing the name of the principal thoroughfare of the western part of Delano, in honor of the late Filipino president and hero, Manuel Quezon.

The petition called attention to the predominance of Filipino merchants and patrons on Glenwood, and to the fact that name of Quezon is one to be honored and always upheld before his fellow countrymen.

"Quezon is one of the Filipinos' greatest men," it said.

The petition was presented by Andrew Escalona and Joe Reyes, editor of the Philippines-Bataan Herald.

Archbishop Officiates at Mass In Rome for President Quezon

(Continued from Page One)

S.J., who preached the sermon, said: "It was a worthy cause for which Manuel Quezon consecrated and exhausted his powers. He was a very young man when, with enthusiasm, youth and zealous patriotism, he espoused that sacred cause as his life work; the cause which was the independence of his 14,000,000 people, who constitute by far the oldest and largest Catholic group of the Orient, having a centuries-old civilization.

"The Philippine Islands are rich in gifts of nature but richer still with the beauty of God's creation, so that they have with every reason been called the 'Pearl of the Orient.' Why should these people not possess also the gift of freedom? This was the thought of Manuel Quezon through the passing years. His youthful enthusiasm, keen comprehension and calm judgment as a statesman won him the confidence of his generous-hearted fellow citizens. Thus equipped, despite his weak physical consti-

tution, he continued over forty years with untiring labor to advance the cause of his people and to bring it to the very threshold of success.

"God called him at a moment when the cause he loved and worked for must have been weighing heavily upon his sensitive soul. His sacrifice, we may assume, was a final contribution to God, asked from him for the cause he had espoused forty years earlier, and from his people, who are soon to enjoy the liberty he had been preparing for them and who will ever hold his name in benediction.

"The tribute of a grateful people will be solace to the gentle lady whom President Quezon has left to mourn his soul. Valiant, yet gentle, Mrs. Quezon is known to be a veritable angel of peace, administering always to the needs of the poor and destitute; always ready to support and encourage every movement for material and spiritual improvement in the Philippines. To her across the sea we send our heartfelt sympathy."



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

A Tribute to the Late President Quezon

REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD C. HAGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 17, 1945

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, we have had the extreme opportunity of listening to the Honorable CARLOS P. ROMULO, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, who has told us today of the ravages that have been visited upon the Philippine people during the occupation by the Japanese, and of the terrible destruction that has been wrought by the cornered barbaric Jap fanatics.

We are most grateful for this authentic first-hand report. Judging from the hearty reception General ROMULO has received here today, there is no doubt in my mind that the sympathies, best wishes, and support of this House are with his valiant people.

Just yesterday I had an opportunity to read a letter which was addressed to General ROMULO by P. W. Reeves, a congressional secretary, who has spent considerable time in the Philippines. I am a member of the House Committee on the Territories, and am interested in both Territorial and insular possessions. It has been suggested that I insert Mr. Reeves' fine tribute to Manuel Quezon, the late President of the Philippines, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I am very glad to do so.

It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1945.

HON. CARLOS P. ROMULO,

Resident Commissioner,

Commonwealth of the Philippines,

New House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL ROMULO: It was my rare privilege to meet the late Manuel Quezon in 1935. I talked with him again on one of his trips to Washington in 1937, when he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given in the National Press Club. I saw him several times at his office in Manila in 1937. I corresponded with him after I left Manila. I saw him for the last time about 1 year before he was taken from us.

When I learned the shocking news of the passing of this great man, I wrote to Mr. Gil Montilla, Judge Sabino Padilla, Mr. Raf. Alunan, Mr. Vicente Carmona, Hon. Jose Yulo, and others. I told them how I had been saddened by the death of this man among men. I also wrote to General MacArthur because he knew how greatly I admired his departed friend. I wanted you, as Resident Commissioner, to know that those of us who knew President Quezon mourn his passing.

Because of his fine friendship, I shall never forget him. Because of what he did for his country and his people, the world will never forget him. His passing is a loss to the world because he was a statesman of the highest type. He was, indeed, one of the most remarkable men I have ever known or read about. Whether one knew Manuel Quezon intimately or merely watched his activities as an onlooker, all admired him. So many fine things can be said about him that it is extremely difficult for one to choose any particular quality upon which to dwell.

President Quezon was endowed with that extraordinary clarity of vision, that vivid imagination, which is the mark of the truly great man. He had that boundless energy which brought into execution dreams which he had dreamt. He could see what others could not see. He could see further than others could see. And he could see before others saw.

There was not a coarse fiber in the make-up of this great leader. His love and devotion for his people was beyond compare. He gave his life to the cause of his people. The full extent of his sacrifice will never be known. He was modest beyond description. He was a man of great learning and high ideals. He had a warm heart and a sympathetic personality. With his wonderful qualities and his vast experience, he devoted himself unsparingly for the benefit of his people. He was a slave to his honest convictions, and he could not be swerved from them. He feared no man or combination of men. Political expediency never entered into his calculations or decisions. His bitterest enemies never challenged his honesty of purpose. The impelling force which guided this man throughout his eventful life was his desire to help the Commonwealth of the Philippines. He never shirked a duty. He never wearied in his efforts. He never hoisted the white flag of defeat. He spent himself utterly. He had no thought of his own comfort or his own welfare. He was at all times completely at the service of his Commonwealth. He died as he lived, fighting for the welfare of humanity.

The example set by your former President will forever stand out as a beacon light, typifying the quality and character that go to make up a great man in all senses of the word. He used his great talents to advance



In Memory of
HIS EXCELLENCY MANUEL LUIS QUEZON
President of the Philippines
Born — August 19, 1878
Died — August 1, 1944



MEMORIAL SERVICE

Held in

The Filipino Community Church
125 West Chesnut Street
August 20, 1944

at

6:00 OCLOCK P. M.

of

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON
Late President

Commonwealth of the Philippines

Chicago, Illinois

RESPONSIVE READINGS

Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers
that begat us.

THE LORD MANIFESTED IN THEM GREAT GLORY, EVEN
HIS MIGHTY POWER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms, and
were men renowned for their power.

LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE BY THEIR COUNSELS, AND
BY THEIR UNDERSTANDING MEN OF LEARNING FOR THE
PEOPLE;

All these were honored in their generations,
and were a glory in their days.

THERE BE OF THEM THAT HAVE LEFT A NAME BEHIND
THEM, TO DECIDE THEIR PRAISE.

And some there be which have no memorial; who
are perished as though they had not been,
AND ARE BECOME AS THOUGH THEY HAD NOT BEEN
BORN, AND THEIR CHILDREN AFTER THEM.

But these were men of mercy, whose righteous
deeds have not been forgotten.

WITH THEIR SEED SHALL REMAIN CONTINUALLY A
GOOD INHERITANCE; THEIR CHILDREN ARE WITHIN
THE COVENANTS.

Their seed standeth fast, and their children
for their sakes.

THEIR SEED SHALL REMAIN FOREVER, AND THEIR
GLORY SHALL NOT BE BLOTTED OUT.

Their bodies were buried in peace and their
name liveth to all generations.

PEOPLE WILL DECLARE THEIR WISDOM, AND THE
CONGREGATION TELLETH OUT THEIR PRAISE.

Ecclesiasticus 44

Biography

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON was born in Baler, Tayabas, P. I., in Aug. 19, 1878; s. Lucio and Maria (Molina) Q.; B. A., Coll. of San Juan de Letran, Manila, 1893; studied law, Univ. of Santo Tomas, Manila; Maj. in Philippine Army 1898-1900, serving on staff of Gens. Aguinaldo and Maccardo. Admitted to bar, 1903; pros. atty. provinces of Mindoro and Tayabas, 1903-04; provincial gov. Tayabas, 1905-06; mem. Philippine Assembly, 1906-09; resident comm. to U. S. 1906-16, and campaigned steadily for Philippine Assembly; senator 5th Philippine Senatorial Dist. and 1st and only pres. Philippine Senate, 1916-35; pres. of Philippines since Sept. 17, 1935. Decorated Officer French Legion of Honor; mem. of Jade (China); Grand Cavalier of the Republic (Spain); Gran Cordon of Crown of Italy; Grand Cross of Order of Crown of Belgium. Founded Collectivist party, 1922, serving as pres. until 1928; head consolidated Nationalista party, 1928-33; pres. Nationalist Dem. party 1934-35; pres. Coalition of 2 major parties, 1935; Pres. Commonwealth of the Philippines, 1935-44; died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1944, at the age of 65; temporary internment in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

MEMORIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

Prelude

Presiding Minister Rev. Bienvenido O. Tolentino
Filipino Community Church

Invocation Rev. Zaprian D. Vidoloff
Bulgarian Christian Union

Rock of Ages
Congregation

Devotional Silent

Address Mrs. Francisca Maglaya, Pres.
Philippine Woman's Club

Vocal Solo Lead Kindly Light
Mr. Francisco P. Alayu, Vice-Pres.
Filipino National Council

Responsive Reading
Rev. B. O. Tolentino

Ave Maria Gounod
Largo Handel
The Morales Trio
Valentina - Piano
Rizal - Violin
Eugene - Cello

Address Mr. Hermogenes Carpio, Pres.
Filipino National Council

Scripture Reading and Divine Message Rev. Harvey Clark
Associate Secretary
Chicago Bible Society;
Secretary, Northwestern Dist.
American Bible Society

Memorial Offering

God Be With You Till We Meet Again
Congregation

Benediction Rev. Francis Rowinski, Pastor
Polish National Catholic Church

Rock of Ages

Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee;
Let the water and the blood,
From thy riven side which flow'd,
Be of sin the double cure,
Cleanse me from its guilt and pow'r.

While I draw this fleeting breath,
When mine eye-lids close in death,
When I soar to worlds unknown,
See thee on thy judgement throne,--
Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me, hide myself in thee!

God Be With You Till We Meet Again.

God be with you till we meet again!
By his counsels guide, uphold you,
With his sheep securely fold you;
God be with you till we meet again!

Refrain:

Till we meet! Till we meet!
Till we meet at Jesus' feet;
Till we meet! Till we meet!
God be with you till we meet again!

God be with you till we meet again!
Keep love's banner floating o'er you,
Smite death's threa'ning wave before you;
God be with you till we meet again!

General MacArthur . . . considers Quezon one of the five great statesmen of the world, and I dare say he is right.

-Grew, Ambassador to Japan

He (Quezon) is a brilliant conversationalist, an eloquent public speaker and a skillful politician. His career is contemporary and identified with the history of the Philippine Commonwealth, and there is no question that future generations of Filipinos will regard him as one of the greatest of the Founding Fathers of their country. . . . My personal intercourse with him was most pleasant and I found him reasonable in his attitude on difficult problems.

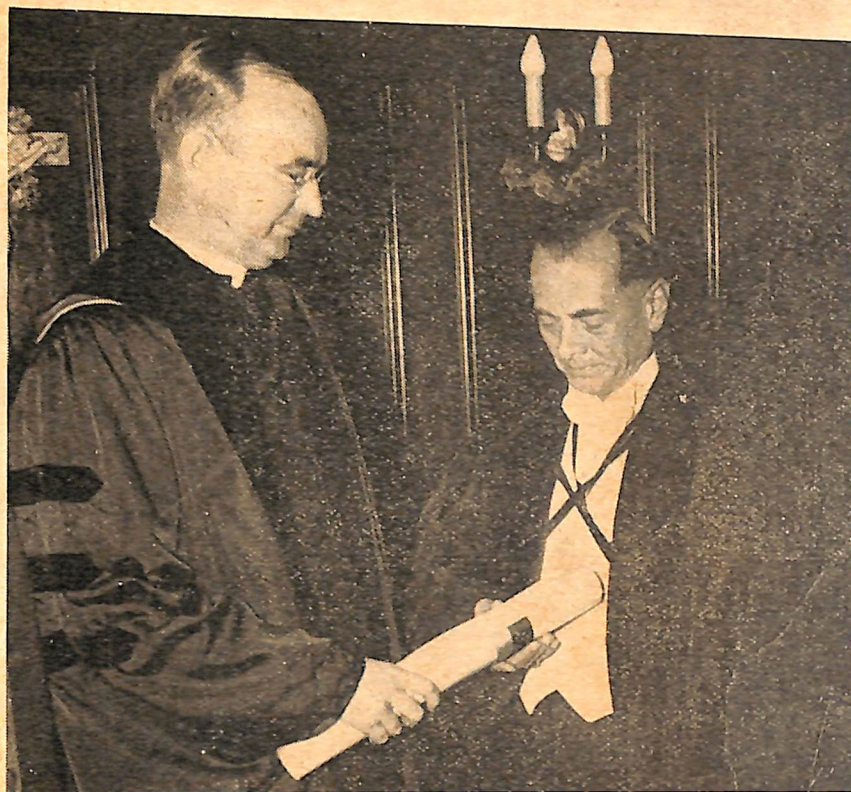
-Stephen Duggan

Quezon's people loved him for his impulsive humanity. . . . that is why Quezon was, and continue to be, of such vital importance to the United States and the United Nations. Not only does he keep the spirit of opposition to Japan alive in the Philippines, but his voice carries weight among all the enslaved peoples of Asia.

. . . To hundreds of millions of politically disenfranchised Asiatics, the Philippines was an oasis of freedom in a desert of oppression. Nowhere in the Far East did the beacon light of political liberty glow so brightly as in the Philippines. Quezon was a symbol of democracy at work. . . . Better than any other man, President Quezon symbolized the Filipino will to resist.

-Frederick S. Marquardt

Two Presidents Meet



FORMER PRESIDENT, REV. ARTHUR O'LEARY, S.J., MAKES
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, MANUEL QUEZON, A
GEORGETOWN MAN, ON APRIL 17, 1937.

The Rova

Received Honorary LL.D. from Georgetown Law School in 1937; Son a Graduate of Georgetown Prep, Preparing for Studies for Priesthood

Services in St. Matthew's

The body was sent by rail from Lake Saranac to Washington, and laid in state in St. Matthew's Cathedral, where it was humbly received by throngs of people, both great and obscure. A Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of President Quezon's soul and the Cathedral was overflowing. Among those

Interred in Arlington

Following the mass the flag-draped casket was placed upon a military caisson, drawn by six spotless white horses, and the procession to Arlington Cemetery began, accompanied by the steady beat of muffled drums, and the slow rhythmic music of a military band.

PRESIDENT QUEZON

(Continued from page 1)

Interviewed by Hoya

When interviewed on the day he was presented with his degree from Georgetown, President Quezon was interviewed by a Hoya correspondent. During the course of that friendly, informal chat the diplomat told the reporter that Japan had absolutely no intentions of trying to seize the Philippine Islands, once they had obtained their complete independence from the United States.

Quezon was correct for the Japanese did not wish to wait until then before administering their brutally crushing blows upon his peaceful homeland.

Later in the interview the President exclaimed, in no uncertain terms, "The Filipino people believe in peace and will always try to maintain peace. We will always try to maintain peace."

Q. What are your comments on
Many of the Freshmen feel that
night however they feel it makes it
activity. Many agree that permis-
sion in terms. Others feel that permis-
sion should be 1 o'clock permission
Sophomore permission should be
rights as well, like it was in the
week. However at 12 o'clock all the

Q. Why did you come to George
An outstanding number came to
cause of the Catholic boarding edu
Many came here because of the s
the spur of the moment. Upon acc
obnoxious question I was struck wi